BEFORE THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS				
In Re:				
Regular Meeting :				
PROCEEDINGS				
before Chairman Douglas J. Preisse, Director William				
A. Anthony, Jr., Deputy Director Dana Walch, and				
Board Members Zachary E. Manifold and Kimberly E.				
Marinello, at the Franklin County Board of Elections,				
280 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, called at 3:31				
p.m. on Tuesday, September 4, 2012.				
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1	APPEARANCES:				
2	Franklin County Prosecutor's Office By Mr. Harold J. Anderson, III.				
3	Assistant Prosecuting Attorney 373 South High Street, 13th Floor Columbus, Ohio 43215				
5	On behalf of the Board.				
6	Wiles, Boyle, Burkholder & Bringardner Co., LPA				
7	By Mr. Michael L. Close 300 Spruce Street, Floor One Columbus, Ohio 43215				
9	On behalf of Eugene L. Hollins.				
10	1851 Center for Constitutional Law By Mr. Maurice A. Thompson				
11	208 East State Street Columbus, Ohio 43215				
12					
13	On behalf of Taxpayers for Westerville Schools and the Petition Committee.				
14	ALSO PRESENT:				
15	Ms. Suzanne Brown, Executive Assistant to the Board				
16	Executive Assistant to the Board				
17	Ms. Karen Cotton, Operations Manager,				
	Franklin County Board of Elections				
18	Mr. Ben Piscitelli,				
19	Public Information Officer,				
20	Franklin County Board of Elections				
20	Ms. Renee Klco,				
21	Manager of Voter Services,				
22	Franklin County Board of Elections				
23					
24					
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1 2 PROCEEDINGS 3 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Good afternoon, 4 5 everyone. I would like to call the Franklin County 6 Board of Elections meeting to order. I will do the 7 roll call. Kimberly Marinello? 9 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Here. 10 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Zachary Manifold? 11 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Here. 12 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Douglas Preisse? 13 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Here. 14 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: We have a quorum, 15 Mr. Chairman, and the first item on the agenda is the 16 reimbursement for Steve Bulen for poll worker 17 training. Steve Bulen is our -- he works in poll 18 worker training, and we do all kinds of training, and 19 sometime last year he paid for some refreshments for I think it was a class. 20 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: I think it was 21 22 actually for the trainers. 23 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: For -- for the

trainers. It was training trainers. And we need to

give him his hard-earned money back.

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Mr. Chairman, I move the Board approve the reimbursement of \$167.36 to Steve Bulen for the purchase of food and supplies for a poll worker trainer's class on November 11th, 2011.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Is there a second?

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Second.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: All those in favor,

say aye.

BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: The next item on the agenda, we need to revise the paper ballot allocation for the November 6th General Election.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: I just want to pipe in on that for just a second if I could. It's in your packets as Exhibit A. What happened was now that we know exactly everything that's on the ballot and the various ballot styles that are out there, there were a few locations where the splits within those locations may have a split that we originally identified as two separate ballot styles that will actually be the same ballot style. So since it's the same ballot, we were able to combine in just a couple

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6
1
    of places those numbers which is what the revised
2
     spreadsheet, which you have there in front of you,
3
    reflects.
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Any questions?
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                 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO:
6
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: 128,875. Okay.
7
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: It saves us
8
    printing about 5,000, I think it was a little over
9
     5,000 ballots is what it did, so.
10
                 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Mr. Chairman, I
    move that the Board adopt the amended paper ballot
11
12
    printing allocation formula found on Exhibit A for
13
    the November 6th, 2012 General Election.
14
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY:
                                    Is there a second?
15
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD:
                                         Second.
16
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: All those in favor,
17
     say aye.
18
                 BOARD MEMBERS:
                                 Aye.
19
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: We have several
20
    challenges. Renee Klco, the Manager of Voter
21
     Services, will present any questions -- kind of go
22
    over them for you.
23
                 MS. KLCO: We only have one challenge,
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and in this challenge Mrs. Dennis states that

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1
    Ms. Ward-Davie is a friend of her daughter's, but has
2
    never lived at the address she put on her voter
3
    registration form. She's a new voter in Franklin
    County and has never voted. It's the recommendation
5
    of the staff that we cancel this registration.
6
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY:
                                   Any questions?
7
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Sounds
8
    straightforward.
9
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Mr. Chairman, I
    move that the Board grant the Challenge of Right to
10
11
    Vote and Correction of Registration List filed by
12
    Marcella C. Dennis of 3806 Charbonnet Court,
13
    Columbus, Ohio, against Deosha T. Ward-Davie,
    purportedly of 3806 Charbonnet Court, Columbus, Ohio,
14
15
    and order that Deosha T. Ward-Davie's registration be
     immediately cancelled in Franklin County.
16
17
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Is there a second?
18
                 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Second.
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: All those in favor,
19
20
    say aye.
21
                 BOARD MEMBERS:
                                 Aye.
22
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: The next item on the
23
    agenda is the Reynoldsburg Charter Amendments to the
    ballot. Karen Cotton, our Manager of Petitions, will
24
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do a presentation.

2.2

MS. COTTON: A total of four charter amendments were filed with us by the City of Reynoldsburg. It wasn't until after we had certified the other issues to the ballot that we realized that they had attempted to file something. They mailed it to us on the 8th of August which was the filing deadline and we arrived — we received it probably on the 9th; however, the document was not timestamped in at the time it was received.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: After -- after speaking with Counsel about this matter, the advice was the best option was to put these four charter amendments on the ballot, so that's why we bring it before you today.

In your packet you do have the four, in Exhibit B, the four charter amendments listed out there and then also a statement from, I believe, it's the Law Director of the City of Reynoldsburg with a statement regarding it.

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Any questions?

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: No.

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Board certify to the November 6th, 2012

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General Election ballot the charter amendments for
1
2
    the City of Reynoldsburg detailed in Exhibit B.
3
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Is there a second?
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Second.
5
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: All those in favor,
6
    say aye.
7
                 BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.
8
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: That motion carries.
9
                 The next item on the agenda is the
    appeal -- Mr. Larry Good's petition appeal.
10
11
    Mr. Chairman, Mr. Good would like to . . .
12
                 MR. GOOD: Thank you. My name is Larry
13
    Good.
14
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: You have to be sworn
15
    in, sir.
16
                 MR. GOOD: Pardon?
17
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Can you swear him in.
18
19
                           LARRY GOOD
20
    being first duly sworn, as prescribed by law, was
21
    examined and testified as follows:
22
                        DIRECT TESTIMONY
                 MR. GOOD: I -- I'm a member of the
23
24
    Muskingum Valley Education Service Center and I've
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elected to run for the State School Board. I had thought I had enough petitions signed until one was kicked out with -- all 20 signatures were valid, but I had signed the petition, I was the one circulating it and I just forgot the date, putting it on there.
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I started on the 19th; circulating it at a business meeting. I knew everybody on -- all 20 names. And I -- I'm at your mercy. I need nine of them so I can run for the State position. So that's basically the -- I know you're busy today and you've got a lot on the agenda. Mine, I hope, is short and sweet.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Are there any questions?

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: You --

MR. GOOD: Yes, Doug.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Restate for me the substantive -- you're saying you completed the petition.

MR. GOOD: Yeah. I signed it, filled it out, and signed it before I started selecting the people to sign which was on -- the meeting was on Friday the 20th. So if you see the date, the first person on there is the 20th. Maybe you don't -- they

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1
    didn't make a copy for you, did they?
2
                BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Yes.
3
                MR. GOOD: Oh, okay. So I -- I just -- I
    forgot the date. It's kind of a Board call, I
5
    believe. All the signatures have been validated by
6
    Muskingum County, as were all my other signatures
7
    validated with the exception of a few, but those 20
    pulled me out, pulled me below the 100 I need. I'm
9
    nine short.
                DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Mr. Good, did you --
10
    what date did you circulate the petition?
11
12
                MR. GOOD: I circulated it actually on
13
    the 20th. The first name on there was the 20th, I
    believe. I might have started on the 19th, I can't
14
15
    remember exactly, but it was a Service Club Meeting
    that meets on a Friday. I think, I looked, I
16
17
    checked, the 20th is a Friday in July.
18
                DIRECTOR ANTHONY: And when did you poll
    the petitions?
19
20
                MR. GOOD: When did I send it in?
21
                DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Yeah, when did you --
    so you started circulating them on the 20th.
22
23
                MR. GOOD: Yes, yes, yes. I signed
24
    everything, as you see on the top there, but left the
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date out, I guess. Then I started soliciting those people, yes.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Okay.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: We have had communication with the Secretary of State's office on this?

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: We have had communication with the Secretary of State's office and it is their belief this is not a -- is not a fatal flaw to that part petition.

We had a very similar situation in the primary in which we had a candidate come back in, who testified under oath, as Mr. Good has here today, that they did sign the petition prior to circulating them, and the Board did grant approval to that request of placing that candidate on that ballot for the primary.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Any questions?

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: No.

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Mr. Chairman, I move the Board accept the appeal of Larry Good and that his name shall appear on the November 6th, 2012 General Election ballot as a candidate for the State Board of Education in the 9th District.

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1
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Is there a second?
2
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Second.
3
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: All those in favor,
4
    say aye.
5
                 BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.
6
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Motion carries.
7
                 MR. GOOD: Thank you.
8
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Thank you.
9
                 MR. GOOD: Thank you so very much. I
    appreciate your consideration.
10
11
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Thank you for coming
12
    today.
13
                 MR. GOOD: It's quite all right.
    to go through the same traffic you did, through
14
15
    Zanesville. I understand why.
16
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: I appreciate your
17
    patience.
18
                 MR. GOOD: Okay. Thank you.
19
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: The next item on the
20
    agenda is the certification of a write-in candidate
21
    for the November 6th General Election for Thomas
22
    Alban for the 24th Ohio House District.
23
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Mr. Chairman, I
    move that Thomas Alban be certified as a valid
24
```

1 write-in candidate for the office of State

2 Representative in the 24th Ohio House District on the

3 November 6th, 2012 General Election ballot.

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Second.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Is there a second?

All those in favor, say aye.

BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Motion carries.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: We put on the agenda,

11 just for a discussion point, doing several mailings.

Just wanted to let you guys talk about it and decide

13 | what it is you wanted us to do.

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23

The first one is discussion of doing possibly a postcard mailing prior to the start,

16 probably a week or two weeks before the election. It

would hit the week before the election and it would

18 be a postcard that would have the voter name and

19 their voting location on there.

We would do that late in order for us to take out all the absentee, everyone that requested a absentee ballot, and everyone that would have voted at the vote center, and all the mail we would have

24 received as returned mail that we would have gotten

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1
    back as non-forwardable addresses. Then, for
2
    everyone else, we would send out a mailing notifying
3
    them where their polling location is for Election
    Day, and we wanted to talk about that.
5
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: What has been our
6
    common practice in the past regarding that?
7
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Well, I think we've
8
    done it once or twice. I was trying to recall when
9
    was the last time we would have done that.
10
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: I believe it was
11
    mandated in 2008, but then that section of the code
12
    was repealed, I believe, that didn't make it
    mandatory, but --
13
14
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Right.
15
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: -- I do believe
    it was done in 2008.
16
17
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: The reminder postcard
18
    of voting location.
19
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: Correct.
20
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Yeah, that's all this
21
    would be, just a reminder.
22
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: It was mandated in
    2008?
23
24
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: Yes.
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1
                CHAIRMAN PREISSE: We used to do that
2
   voluntarily.
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: I can't speak to that, Chairman. I wasn't here. I'm not for sure, SO.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: We have done this several election cycles, but it hasn't been -- and I'm trying to recall because I wasn't -- I wasn't there -- where I am now.

Do you recall, Renee?

MS. KLCO: 2008 was the last time.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Was the last time we

did it. So 2008 was the last time we did that.

So -- so the thought would be that we would -- we would actually not send it out until we had a good idea of who hadn't sent in an absentee ballot and who didn't vote in the in-person vote center and whoever's mail came back as non-deliverable, so that would take a lot of, you

19

know --20

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21 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Save a lot of 22 money.

23 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Right, save a lot of money, and hopefully stop the duplicate mailing. 24

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: After we factored 1 2 all that in, we approximated, and we haven't run 3 numbers on this obviously because we don't have how many requested an absentee yet or anything like that, 5 but we thought we'd probably be in the neighborhood 6 of about 400,000 pieces of mail --7 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Right. 8 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: -- to go out to 9 the -- to the voters. DIRECTOR ANTHONY: And we don't know what 10 that cost -- that may end up being about 200,000. 11 12 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: I think we have 13 to at least budget --14 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Yeah. 15 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: -- for, we're going to expect at least, you know, in the 16 17 neighborhood of 50 cents a piece, I would presume. 18 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Right. 19 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: We're out 20 gathering bids on this right now to bring back to you 21 at some point because it would have to be 22 authorized -- an expenditure like that would have to 23 be authorized by this Board, but we're in the process of doing that, but we would estimate that it probably 24

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1
    would be in the neighborhood of $200,000.
2
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY:
                                   Right.
3
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE:
                                   Okay.
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: I -- I think it
4
5
    makes sense. Anything that -- especially with
6
    redistricting and, you know, all the -- all the
7
    precinct changes, all the different things that
    happened this year, I think that makes sense. We did
9
    one in the primary, right?
10
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: We did do one
11
    right after the first of the year, letting folks know
12
     of their new polling -- or, of their new districts
13
    and polling locations, yes, we did do that after the
     first of the year.
14
15
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: So, yeah, I don't
    think it hurts to do another one. We have money in
16
17
    our budget, I would imagine, because of the -- we're
18
    not doing -- with the Secretary of State doing the
19
    mailing, the absentee mailing.
20
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: We didn't include
21
    that, though, in the budget for this year, because
22
    that was -- that was taken out.
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It was my

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Okay.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH:

23

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1
    understanding, I wasn't part of those budget
2
    discussions last year, at the end of last year, but
    the budget sheets that I've seen did have,
3
    originally, it in there, but then they were taken out
5
    at the end for the absentee mailing. I do have a
6
    slight concern with where we find the money in the
7
    budget, but I think we can.
8
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Well, we're just
9
    talking about it right now; we're not making any
    decisions, so.
10
11
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: Correct.
12
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Yeah, I just want to
    put it on the -- on the radar and we're going to have
13
    some more numbers for you guys to take a look at it.
14
15
     It would be a mailing that would not go out until --
16
                 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO:
                                          Two weeks.
17
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: -- two weeks before
18
    the election or a week before the election. It would
    have to drop closer to the election. We don't want
19
20
     it to drop too soon or why -- we don't, you know, why
21
    mail it out if it drops --
22
                 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Right.
23
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: -- three weeks before
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the election.

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1
                 DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: Agreed.
2
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: The -- so we'll bring
3
    that, we'll talk about that again probably at the
4
    next Board meeting.
5
                 And then the next one was to do a mailing
6
    to -- we have a list of -- of felons, folks who were
    felons who have been reintegrated back into society,
    and we are considering doing a mailing, advising them
9
    that their voting rights have been reinstated and
    then include, in there, their voter registration
10
11
    card.
12
                 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: I bet a lot of
13
    them don't know that their voting rights are
    reinstated.
14
15
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Where do we get that
    information?
16
17
                DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Well, from the Clerk
18
    of Courts. Is that right, Renee?
19
                 MS. KLCO: Uh-huh.
20
                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: The Clerk of Courts.
21
    And it is not -- do you have any idea how many there
2.2
    are?
23
                 MS. KLCO: No, I don't.
24
                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: That's a knowable
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figure, too, so we can know.
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BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: I think -- I'd love to see the numbers. I think it makes sense. I think especially in different states and some states you don't get your franchise back and you don't get that voting right. I think there's a lot of confusion over who gets to vote. I think that makes a lot of sense.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: So would you all like
to see what those numbers are --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Yeah.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: -- and how large a mailing that will be and then we'll have the information at the next meeting.

All right. The next item on the agenda is the Westerville School issue protest hearing. I'm assuming that most of the folks in the audience is on — is here for that issue, Mr. Chairman, so I'll let you take over.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Right.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: Our plan,

23 Mr. Chairman, is to let the protestors speak first 24 since it is their petition, and then, after that,

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have the folks in opposition to the protest speak
after that, but it's your call.
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CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Yeah, let's do it -let's do it that way especially if that's how it's
been communicated to our guests today.

We're aware of the issue and we have been in receipt of some of the briefs and had a chance to review some of the materials.

So we'll start with your Honor.

MR. CLOSE: Used to be "your Honor," your
Honor.

12 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Your Honor, please -13 MR. CLOSE: We kind of switched positions

14 here.

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CHAIRMAN PREISSE: -- as you know, state your name for the record here and --

MR. CLOSE: Ladies and gentlemen of the Board of Elections, my name is Mike Close, and I represent the Protestor, Gene Hollins.

Let me start first by saying there is no factual dispute here. We are comfortable with the submission on the record which, at this point, consists of our brief, the supporting brief by the Westerville Board of Education, and then the

Petitioners' brief, with one exception, and I say this preliminarily before I actually start my comments.

On pages 12 and 13 of the Petitioners' brief, he talks about language about there being an additional resolution of 7.97 mills for each dollar of valuation. I would submit to the Board that your records will not reflect that that resolution ever got here. It was not passed by the Board of Education. The Board of Education merely passed, using the exact statutory language, the replacement levy language.

And I'm not going to go beat up again all the stuff that you've got in the briefs you got in front of you, but there are a couple of things that are of import.

In the first place, unlike how the Petitioners start off, we're not denying anybody to the ballot. This has already been on the ballot in November of 19 -- or, 2009, and decided by the voters. Most importantly, and it's because it tracks throughout both what you were submitted here, what the voters voted on, but most importantly what the legislature said.

This was a continuation of previously voted levies. In fact, there was no increased rate of levy. And I say that to you as words that are contained in the statute. As you all are well aware, 5705.192(C) tells us what the ballot language has to be for there to be a continuation or a replacement levy only. The Board of Education resolution exactly tracked that language and the voters exactly approved that language.

It is important that no place in the statute does it talk about the effective rate of the levy, and I'm not going to go into all the Latin, although we had kind of fun looking at that with all the Latin I had in high school, but the reality is when it's — when the legislature says "effective rate of levy," that is exactly what they mean. They mean — excuse me — they mean what is the millage that is authorized.

I take no issue with the Petitioners'
position that this caused the loss of the rollback
that had previously been in place; that is true. But
if, in fact, the legislature had wanted to be dealt
with in terms of the effective rate as opposed to the
rate of the levy, the only thing they had to do is

define "effective rate" which would be easily done, although it's not any place in the code at this time; but the second thing they would have had to have done is insert the language in 192(C) that it was the effective rate that we were concerned with and not the rate of the levy.

What's, you know, am I picking nits? I think not. Because what's important here, just like in the only other case that's reported under this section of the code which is a case you handled considering the South-Western City Schools a number of years ago, what the Supreme Court ultimately says on all this stuff is you look to the exact language of the statute. If that language needs no other interpretation, you don't look farther -- further.

So in this particular circumstance, when the replacement levy tracks the statute and the ballot language tracks that levy request, uses the expressed language of increased rate of levy, that's all the farther you have to go. If that increased rate of levy did not change, then, under the statutory requirements of doing a repeal of that, they simply do not qualify to get this issue on the ballot.

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There's only three things that the School Board can do: They can replace, they can increase, they can decrease. Only on an increase are they allowed to use this section of the code, and they can't do it here when they cannot show that there has been an increase in the rate of that levy.
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I'm not going to beat this any further.

The language is simple. You're required to do the statutory construction that gets you where you need to be. And the same as you did in the South-Western City Schools case, I think you have to deny this petition a place on the ballot in November.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Anybody have any questions?

Do you want to give us your recollection, you've studied this more closely and more recently than I and, probably, than we --

MR. CLOSE: Well, you had plenty of time, sitting on 270, just like I did.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRMAN PREISSE: -- the Southwest} % \end{substrate} % \end{substrate}$

MR. CLOSE: I'm sorry, your Honor. The question?

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: The -- the -- you've

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referenced the Southwest City Schools.
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2.2

MR. CLOSE: Well, the Southwest City
Schools was here on an issue where there had been an
increase. And, in fact, what happened there was a
petition filed to decrease that increase to zero. So
the Supreme Court decided on an additional issue.
They said you can't decrease to zero. You can
decrease, but you can't go back down to nothing.

But the important part of the

South-Western City Schools case is it didn't say that

the Board of Elections has to punt on a clear issue

and let the courts decide it. The South-Western City

Schools case affirmed the fact that you had decided

that should not have a place on the ballot because it

did not meet the statutory requirements and that's

the analogy, I think, that's important here.

I apologize, Mr. Preisse, I didn't intend to sit down before you were done with me.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: No, that's all right.

Anybody with any questions?

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: No.

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: No.

23 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: All right. No

questions from any of my colleagues. We'll proceed

with our next --

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: I don't know if there's anybody else on behalf of the protest or is it just Mr. Close.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Were you the only one that was here to --

MR. CLOSE: Yes, your Honor. The School Board and my co-counsel will not speak.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay. Okay.

MR. THOMPSON: Members of the Board,
Maurice Thompson for the Respondents, Taxpayers for
Westerville Schools and the Petition Committee. We
designated them as "Taxpayers for Westerville
Schools" on our merit brief filed earlier this
morning.

And, members of the Board, from our view, this case is simply about trying to accomplish here today through procedural artifice that which really should be accomplished in November through a vote, up or down, of this measure, and that is an attempt to keep the measure off the ballot when it, in fact, should be on the ballot.

And I'm also going to abridge my remarks because you do have a sufficiently-lengthy merit

brief from us on all of the legal issues here, but I would be very happy to answer any questions that you have should there be any doubts around any issues in your mind here.

"Issue 48," which is how it appeared on the ballot, in our brief, and that increased the rate of taxation and that's the fact. That's how you review whether this should appear on the ballot. The question is did Issue 48 increase the rate of taxation, because Ohio Supreme Court law dictates that the increased rate of levy is the same as an increased rate of taxation. And the November 2009 replacement levy, Issue 48, did increase the rate of taxation all the way from 3.43 mills up to 11.4 mills.

And to understand why we're correct here and why this is true and why we chose the 2009 replacement levy, you have to understand the plain language of the statute and just a few simple things:

First of all, a tax increase is a levy increase. The exact language is in 5705.261. It specifies that an increased rate of levy can be reduced. So that's the phrase that's in dispute here: "increased rate of levy."

Well, there's no dispute as to what an increased rate is or so we think. Everybody knows what an increased rate of taxation is; it's when your tax bill goes up when your rate goes up.

So, apparently, the issue is whether there's some sort of mystical meaning to the term "levy." Well, there's simply not. The term "levy" is clear. It's been defined by the Ohio Supreme Court in a controlling case that the challengers don't cite at all or reference at all today.

"Levy" is defined by the Ohio Supreme

Court in this context of school district levies as

the "imposition or collection of an assessment or a

tax." And that's City of Springfield v. Bethel

Township, 1982, Ohio Supreme Court case, which cites

other previous Ohio Supreme Court cases.

Secondly, that same case also defines the term "taxes levied." It defines "taxes levied" as "those taxes actually imposed or collected, not those which may or could have been levied," and that's the same case. So an increased rate of levy, a levy being a tax, is an increased rate of taxation. So whether there was an increased rate of taxation imposed by Issue 48 depends upon its effect, its

operation, and its essential nature.

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The Ohio Supreme Court also tells us this: So Ohio courts analyze a tax by reviewing — and these are quotes from different cases — when you're looking at a tax, here's how you decide what kind of a tax it is or whether it's a tax increase for example. You look at, quote, its incidence, its operation, its essential nature, its real object purpose and result, or its substance of the assessment, not the form of the assessment.

By all of these tests, Issue 48 increased the rate of taxation by 7.97 mills. And to understand why this is true, unfortunately you do need to understand a little bit about Ohio property tax law.

First of all, what a replacement levy is can be a little bit confusing. A replacement levy, importantly, is not a renewal levy. It is not simply a continuation of an existing levy at the same rate. It is a replacement of that levy no matter what — when that levy was originally voted on and no matter what the rate was.

To give you an example: If the voters of Westerville voted for a 10 mill levy in 1970 and the

State had reduced that down to a 5 mill levy, it could still be the case that Westerville could put on the ballot a replacement levy at a decreased rate for the 1970 levy that would levy 7.5 mills, but that would still increase the rate of taxation on property owners. So the term "replacement levy" can be confusing and it can be somewhat of a misnomer.

But what the challengers attempt to do here is misconstrue a replacement levy as a renewal levy. So, in the case here, the rate actually imposed on Westerville property owners, up until November of 2009, by the two levies that were replaced, combined was 3.43 mills; it was not 11.4 mills. After the passage of Issue 48, it was 11.4 mills. This is a tax increase of 7.97 mills.

And this whole phenomenon springs from HB920 which was passed in 1976 and requires the reduction of tax rates even if they're approved by the voters, so — this is codified in Revised Code 319.301, and that actually requires the Franklin and Delaware County Auditors to reduce those tax rates. Even if the voters voted for 11.4 mills, which they did here, the Auditors for Franklin and Delaware were required to reduce those tax rates down all the way

to 3.43 mills which was the rate of taxation levied by these two levies prior to November 2009.

So the operative term is "authorized."

That's the term used in 5705.292 about the ballot language and it's the term we see used everywhere.

What was Westerville authorized to levy the tax rate at.

Now, it is very true what the challengers say that Westerville was authorized originally by the voters, in the 1970s, to levy a tax rate of 11.4 mills through these two levies. But it is also true that they were not authorized to levy this rate in 2009 because State law only authorized them to levy a rate of 3.43 mills, so this is the most they could have levied.

In support of the fact that this is in fact the case, we have Exhibit A to our brief. Our brief is, of course, a very thick stack, but it looks more imposing than it is because most of it is exhibits and we've quoted the most relevant parts, so hopefully you won't have to read them ad nauseam.

But Exhibit A is Ohio Department of
Taxation data that shows the actual voted rates
versus the actual rates imposed. And, you know, they

use the term "effective rates," but the effective rate is the actual tax rate and that's what we're looking at here with 5705.261 is the actual tax rate and was it increased by the effort that you're seeking to reduce.

Secondly, Exhibit B is the property tax duplicates for Westerville.

And, by the way, the burden of proof is on the challengers here and they've effectively submitted no evidence to you to support their position that there was no increased rate of taxation at all. And we've given you lots of evidence to prove that there was in fact an increased rate of levy or increased rate of taxation.

Most importantly, the property tax duplicates for Westerville property owners, in Exhibit B we've attached Jim Burgess's property tax records which show the increased rate of taxation firsthand. The difference between early 2009 and early 2011.

Most importantly of anything, I think, that we've produced because of its clarity is the Westerville City School District itself's five-year financial forecast for 2002 [verbatim] to 2013 and

because this quotes so -- so eloquently explains the legal and the factual issues here, I am going to quote that in its entirety because I really do want this to sink in.

So this is prepared -- by statute it's required to be prepared for the State, prepared by Westerville, and this is a passage from the first full page of that five-year forecast. This is located on page 11 of our brief and it's also Exhibit D in the packet you have before you. Now, this really covers the issue.

(As read): "On November 3rd, 2009, the district asked voters to restore an operating levy from 1972 and one from 1979 back to their original voted millage. The dollars generated from those levies is still the same, but the amount of revenue we receive has essentially been frozen because of an Ohio law passed in 1976 called House Bill 920. When properties go up in value, the effective millage that homeowners and businesses pay is actually reduced."

Again, to emphasize that: The effective millage is actually reduced.

"As a result, a school district never receives more revenue than it did previously except

for one-time revenue increases from any new construction that may occur. Every three years the county auditor determines the value of taxable property for each school district. If inflation has caused the value of the property to increase, the auditor cuts the school tax rate so schools do not receive more money."

"HB920 makes it difficult for school districts to meet inflationary cost increases and is one of the primary reasons why they must return to voters on average every two to three years to request additional revenue. The 1972 levy was approved for 1.6 mills and the 1979 levy was approved for 9.8 mills." Now, this is probably the most important part: "When added together, the total voted millage for these two issues was" -- "was 11.4 mills."

"Because of HB920, those issues had been reduced to collect only 3.43 mills. The district asked residents to restore those two issues back to their originally-approved voted millage totaling 11.4 mills. Since the district continues to collect 3.43 effective mills from those issues, the net increased millage -- or, the net requested millage," I'm sorry, the increase, the "increase is 7.97 mills." So the

school district says it right there. There's a tax rate increase of 7.97 mills.

And then, further down, the district reiterates: "What voters must remember they are currently paying 3.43 effective mills on the issues to be restored to their full value, so the net increase is 7.97 mills, not 11.4 mills."

It's that 7.97 mills that the

Petitioners, who have proffered to you the valid
initiative petition, seek to reduce through their
effort that you have properly certified.

And everybody understood this at the time; even the media understood this. We've attached a media article that explains it as well as anything:

"The 11.4 mill replacement levy will raise taxes by 7.7 mills" -- will raise taxes by 7.7 mills -
"costing property owners an additional \$244 per each \$100,000 in residential property valuation."

So, you know, there you have the fact this is clearly an increased rate of taxation. You look at 5705.261, that is what it says, it says "increased rate of levy." And, quite strangely, the word "levy" is defined nowhere in the Revised Code, so what we look to is how the Ohio Supreme Court has

defined that term and a "levy" means "a tax."

So do we have an increased rate of taxation here? Obviously we do of 7.97 mills. All the evidence supports that, that's why this levy was chosen, and it's very much properly an object of 5705.261.

As a final note: To the extent that there can be any doubts at all, those all result in favor of a ballot access and that's also Ohio Supreme Court mandate that — that issues are to be liberally construed in favor of ballot access, and Ohio Liberty Council v. Brunner discusses that issue well, that you are to construe in favor of the right of the initiative.

And, you know, when you look at the arguments of the other side, we do take them very seriously because over 5,000 signatures were gathered for this effort and over 4,600, I believe, were ultimately certified as valid. It's currently on the ballot; it has a right to be on the ballot.

So this, you know, even though we think the legal arguments and the factual arguments are frivolous and incorrect, we take this issue very seriously. And the -- the policy arguments are not

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    before the commission. So both sides make policy
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     arguments and those are simply gripes with the
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     statute itself, and the gripes of the statute itself
     should be settled through the legislature or at the
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    ballot box; they're not proper for this Board on this
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    day.
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                 So I'd be more than happy to answer any
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    questions at all to clear up any plausible disputes
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    at all. Thank you for your time.
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                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Do we have the
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     language, the ballot language that appeared in 2009
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     on the replacement? Do we have that? Is that
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     accurately reflected in the Maria Armstrong document?
                 MR. CLOSE: Mr. Preisse, it's in our
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    brief on page 4.
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                                I also have a page with
                 MR. THOMPSON:
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    the full ballot language that I did not attach as an
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CHAIRMAN PREISSE: It's on -- Mr. Close,

it's on --

exhibit if you want a separate page printed.

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MR. CLOSE: Page 4, about three-fourths of the way down the page, "A replacement of two existing levies --

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Right.

MR. CLOSE: -- to constitute a tax" and so forth.

(Discussion among the Board members.)

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: I signed it.

MR. THOMPSON: If I may? In response to your query about the ballot language, if I may emphasize a certain point: I did mention that it is the substance and the effect of the tax that you look at to determine whether it was a tax increase, and not necessarily the ballot language, but that does appear to be their point that you look at the ballot language.

But it's important to note that the ballot language from 5705.292 does not require the ballot language designate an increased tax rate even if it increases the rate of taxation.

We also cite an expert on property tax law who makes an interesting statement: "The proposed millage" -- this is the full quote: "The term 'replacement' can be 'deceptive' because the proposed millage is compared with the old, no-longer-in-effect, originally voted millage of the existing levy." And that's what happened with the ballot language.

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So is it a tax increase over and above the 11.4 mills voted on in the 1970s? No. But that amount is irrelevant. It has disappeared by 2009 and the tax rate is actually 3.43 mills.
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CHAIRMAN PREISSE: You all have any questions?

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: I don't.

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: I'm thinking

about it.

10 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: You're thinking about 11 it.

Okay. Mr. Close, I'll give you a chance if you want, and then, Maurice, once after that if you want to spend a few minutes.

MR. CLOSE: I will give Mr. Thompson the courtesy he did not give me in saying that his argument is frivolous, but his argument exactly illustrates my point. He would talk about increased rate of taxation, if that's what the legislature intended, the legislature should have said, could have said and didn't say if you increase the amount of taxes paid, then you can do this petition.

What they said is you can only do that if you increase the rate of the levy. You ask anybody

millage. And the millage that we replaced was 11.4 replaced the 9.8 and a 1.6 for a total of 11.4. The rate of the levy did not change.

I'm not arguing with any of the factual issues that Mr. Thompson raised. Did this effectively increase the amount of money that was collected by Westerville? It did; certainly. But it didn't increase the rate of the levy and that's where the statute defeats the argument that he's making. Thank you. Unless there are questions.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: It's all right with me and then we'll see if Mr. Thompson has any more.

MR. THOMPSON: I -- on the record, my apologies for any discourteousness that I may have displayed.

The -- the issue as to that point is absolutely critical for you to understand. 5705.261, the statute that we're interpreting today, was drafted and passed by the legislature in 1969. And the argument we have in the protest is the legislature deliberately rejected the use of the term "effective rates of taxation." There was no such thing in 1969. HB920 didn't come along until 1976.

So their argument that the legislature deliberately thought about and chose not to use the language, the term "effective rates of taxation" is absolutely frivolous because it was seven years before HB920 reduction factors even determined the rates of taxation.

So what determines your rates of taxation today in Ohio is not the voted millages; it's the actual millage which is after the reductions via HB920. So now you can say well, should the legislature have maybe gone back and clarified 5705.261 if they wanted to make that point absolutely clear? And we submit to you there was no need for them to do that because it says "increased rate of levy," and the Ohio Supreme Court says increased rate of levy means increased rate of taxation which means you look at the actual tax rate paid by actual property owners and there's no dispute that that went up via Issue 48 in November 2009 and, therefore, it can be reduced.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Any questions?

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Uh-uh.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay. Thank you.

(Discussion among the Board members.)

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BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Mr. Chairman, I
would like to hear from Harold.
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CHAIRMAN PREISSE: You what?

BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: I would like to hear from Harold.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Counsel? Harold, do you want to weigh in on any of the points you heard, or are you just in a reactive mood today?

(Laughter.)

MR. ANDERSON: I'm always in a reactive mood.

I think both parties laid out, succinctly, the two sides of the coin. This is an issue of first impression in Ohio. There is not a great — there is no case law that is directly on point. It's clear from the Southwest City Schools case, however, it is within your purview to make a determination as to whether or not you're going to grant ballot access or not.

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: I think . . .

(Discussion among the Board members.)

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: I move that the Board accept the protest filed by Mr. Hollins and remove the proposed tax reduction issue filed in the

45 1 Westerville City School District. 2 Does that require a second? 3 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Yes, sir. Is there a second? 5 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: I'll second. DIRECTOR ANTHONY: All those in favor, 6 7 say aye. 8 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: I think maybe you want 9 to take a -- maybe we should take a roll call. 10 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: A roll call? We'll do 11 a roll call vote. 12 Kimberly Marinello? 13 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Yes. DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Zachary Manifold? 14 15 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Yes. 16 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Douglas Preisse? 17 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Yes. 18 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: The motion carries. 19 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: That was a tough 20 one. 21 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: The -- this was hard 22 and there's great articulated merits on both sides as this non-lawyer sees it. I'd like to quote Teddy 23 Roosevelt who says, "The best way to remove a bad law

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is to enforce it vigorously." Maybe that's the best way to update antiquated law as well.

MR. CLOSE: Thank you.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: The next item on the agenda for you guys, I passed out a budget recap for your perusal if you have it. It's the 2012 budget that was sent, so that's in your packet. Take a look at it when you have time and you can ask questions, or, if you want to take a look at it now, you can ask questions now.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Bill, I'm sorry -
DIRECTOR ANTHONY: Actually, it's the

spreadsheet --

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: It's the spreadsheet.

16 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: What are we doing 17 here?

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: We're just looking at the recap of our 2012 budget. Keeping you guys apprised of how much we're spending and why we're spending it.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: As it says, we've spent about 54.7 percent of the total budget through August which is about two-thirds of the year. So,

from a percentage standpoint, we're better on the

percent we've spent than percent of the year used so

far, so to speak, on a calendar basis, but we

obviously do have our busiest time of the year coming

up.

In our -- in our budget discussions that we've had with our finance officer on this, I've been told this is pretty much where we need to be for the year in comparable years.

CHAIRMAN PREISSE: We're spiking at the end.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: We'll be spiking at the end; absolutely.

 $\label{eq:def:DIRECTOR ANTHONY:} \mbox{With the vote center}$ and all the --

DEPUTY DIRECTOR WALCH: Bill -- Bill would have a better perspective, having been here longer than I am, but I've been told this is about where we need to be for the year.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: And we wanted to share it with you so you guys know that we're trying to be prudent keepers of our taxpayers' dollars.

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Is there any area that is of concern? Is there anything that stands

out to you guys or you guys are worried about?

budget dollars for them to be able to do it.

in 2008.

not -- not really. I mean, the vote center, you know, we're doing the security a little differently than what we've done in the past, but I think we'll be able to work that out. The Sheriff's office is still just, you know, is doing it, basically. They have to put it in their -- we have to request the

So we have to go to the Commissioners. It's something like \$920,000 or something like that. So that's something that we -- yeah, we have to go to the Commissioners for the Sheriff and say that the Sheriff needs \$920,000 to do all of the security work that we need at the -- for the Board of Elections.

So we didn't do that in the past. It's something we have to do now. We have to encumber the money for the Sheriff's office. So we just -- we don't hold it, we just encumber it so they can spend it. They were told we have to encumber it before they can use it, so.

BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: Makes sense.

DIRECTOR ANTHONY: But we didn't do that

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                 CHAIRMAN PREISSE: Okay. That's helpful.
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                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: That was all I had.
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    Is there a motion to adjourn?
                 BOARD MEMBER MANIFOLD: I move to
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    adjourn.
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                 BOARD MEMBER MARINELLO: Second.
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                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: All those in favor?
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                 BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.
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                 DIRECTOR ANTHONY: We stand adjourned.
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                 (Thereupon, the proceedings concluded at
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     4:29 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 Tuesday, September 4, 2012, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio.

My commission expires July 17, 2013.

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