Voting Record

of the

Ohio General Assembly
131st Session

This AAUW Ohio Voting Record scores the votes of our state legislators on issues important to women:

Public Education/Charters/Vouchers
Women's Health/Reproductive Rights
Voting/Individual Rights
Freedom from Violence

September 2016

About AAUW of Ohio

AAUW of Ohio is the state arm of the national organization founded in 1881 and known for many years as the American Association of University Women. Our public policy program underscores AAUW's mission of advancing equity for women and girls through advocacy, education philanthropy and research and speaks to women's needs, aspirations and concerns across the life span. The work of AAUW builds upon more than 130 years of responsible public participation.

Basic to all of AAUW's public policy efforts is the understanding that true equity requires a balance between the right of the individual and the needs of the community. AAUW opposes all forms of discrimination and supports constitutional protection for the civil rights of all individuals.

Find information on AAUW of Ohio, including news and events in local branches at www.aauwoh.org and www.facebook.com/AAUWOhio.

Find information on national programs and advocacy resources at www.aauw.org.

AAUW advances equity for women and girls through advocacy, education, philanthropy and research.

Ohio Legislative Voting Record

How to Use This Voting Record

Use the AAUW Ohio Voting Record to hold your legislators accountable for their positions in a variety of ways:

- Distribute copies of the voting record during community forums and other local voter education events, at local libraries, community festivals, and civic centers.
- Refer to information in the voting record when writing letters to the editor and in candidate forums.
- Share with coalition partners, friends, family and prospective AAUW members.
- Post on Facebook, Twitter and other forms of social media.

By informing citizens about what state government has been doing in the last biennium, much of which goes under the radar, you help educate your community on issues of particular concern to many women and help elect state legislative officials who support our positions.

How to Read This Voting Record

The bills AAUW Ohio scored are first summarized and the AAUW Ohio position is stated. Then our local legislator's votes or non-votes are summarized in a chart. A vote in accordance with AAUW's position is designated by a plus sign (+). A vote contrary to AAUW's position is designated by a zero (0). A notation of "nv" indicates o vote was cast. When a member co-sponsors a bill, it demonstrates initiative on and commitment to the issue and gives the bill momentum. Scoring co-sponsorships is another way to hold policy makers accountable to their constituents. This sponsorship or co-sponsorship is indicated by "/s".

Each legislator earns a percentage rating, although that rating does not indicate the full extent of her or his support of AAUW positions, since only a certain number of bills can be considered. Thus, the AAUW Ohio Voting Record is neither an endorsement nor condemnation of any member's overall record in the Ohio Legislature but rather a look at a group of bills that AAUW considers especially important to women and girls.

AAUW Ohio Public Policy Priorities

Public Education

AAUW believes that quality public education is the foundation of a democratic society. We advocate for equitable climates free of harassment and bullying, academic freedom, civic education, protection from censorship, bias-free education, and responsible funding for all levels of education, including early childhood education.

To support a strong system of public education that promotes gender fairness, equity, and diversity, AAUW advocates:

- adequate and equitable funding for quality public education for all students
- opposition to the use of public funds for nonpublic elementary and secondary education (vouchers) and to charter schools that do not adhere to the same civil rights and accountability standards as required of other public schools
- protection of programs that meet the needs of girls and women in elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education, including vigorous enforcement of Title IX and all other civil rights laws pertaining to education
- increased support for and access to higher education for women and disadvantaged populations
- increased support for programs that break through barriers for women and girls in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields

Women's Health/Reproductive Rights

AAUW trusts that every woman has the ability to make her own informed choices regarding her reproductive life within the dictates of her own moral and religious beliefs. Further, AAUW believes that these deeply personal decisions should be made without government interference. AAUW members have made the protection of reproductive rights a policy principle since 1977. Family planning fosters self-sufficiency, promotes preventive health care, and educates people on ways to protect themselves and their families from the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STLs).

To guarantee equality individual rights, and social justice for a diverse society, AAUW advocates:

- choice in the determination of one's reproductive life
- increased access to quality, affordable health care and family planning services, including expansion of patients' rights.
- freedom from violence and fear of violence, including hate crimes, in home, schools, workplaces, and communities

Voting/Individual Rights

Basic to all of AAUW's public policy efforts is the understanding that true equity requires a balance between the rights of the individual and the needs of the community. AAUW opposes all forms of discrimination and supports constitutional protection for the civil rights of all individuals. We support meaningful campaign finance reform and voter education efforts that will promote equitable political participation and representation in appointed and elected office.

We advocate for:

- vigorous enforcement of and full access to civil and constitutional rights, including voting rights
- freedom in the definition of family and a guarantee of civil rights in all family structures

Economic Security

One of AAUW's biennial action priorities is to advocate for pay equity and fairness in compensation so that all women may achieve economic self-sufficiency. Unfortunately, bills in this category were not enacted.

Bill Descriptions

Public Education/Charters/Vouchers

HB 2, Charter School Sponsorship: This bill was a major step forward in bringing much-needed accountability and transparency to charter school operations. The bill establishes much stricter criteria for sponsors, eliminating conflicts of interest and banning schools from "sponsor hopping." It also prevents sponsors from selling goods or services to a school it oversees unless the school is sponsored by a school district or university and the service is not for profit. Schools with a poor performance rating will lose their sponsorship immediately.

Given that Ohio spends about $1 billion annually on charter schools, the emphasis on accountability was long overdue. It is now the responsibility of the Ohio Department of Education to see that the provisions in the bill are enforced. New leadership at the department should help to make that happen, although there is considerable pushback from some charter school operators.

*A **vote** for this bill is designated with a plus (+).*

HB 64, Operating Budget 2016-17: This budget continued the recent trend of underfunding traditional public schools and increasing the funding for charters (community schools) and vouchers for private schools. It also dealt with the controversial performance testing issue.

Traditional public school funding: The complexity and multiplicity of school funding formulas for the various funding streams make it difficult to generalize about how school districts fared in this budget. However, despite a slight increase in overall funding, it is clear that funding has been flat when adjusted for inflation. While there are wide variations in state funding of local districts based on the wealth of the district and other formula factors, school districts in general have had to become more dependent on local levies to close the gap between what the state provides and what the district needs. They have had to absorb increased transportation costs and many have instituted pay-to-play fees for student activities.

Charter Schools: Charter schools continued to drain funding from traditional public schools, but without a concomitant increase in performance over traditional schools. Too often, the money is going from higher performing traditional schools to poorer performing charter schools. Charter schools receive an average of $7,800 per pupil, which is deducted from the district's state allocation. The average per pupil amount going to the traditional school district is less than $4,000. In total, charter schools were slated to receive $1 billion in the 2016-17 fiscal year. There's also a $25 million competitive state fund for high-performing charters to buy, build, or renovate classroom facilities.

Vouchers: This budget continues to expand the privatization of education in Ohio. Allocations of $45.6 million in fiscal year 2016 and $53.7 million in fiscal year 2017 do not include the costs of the EdChoice vouchers, which are determined by the number of applicants, nor the Autism and Special Needs vouchers. Another $44 million over the biennium could be spent on the Autism and Special Needs vouchers. The value of an EdChoice voucher is up to $5,900 in FY2016 for a high school student and $4,650 for an elementary student. Also not included is the cost of the Cleveland voucher program, which is funded directly by the state and not a diversion from public school funds. In total, spending on vouchers has increased from $99.8 million in 2011 to $212.6 million in 2015.

Vouchers were initiated to give students in failing schools another option. It is now possible for Cleveland-area students who are already attending a private school and who have never attended a public school to receive a voucher. This makes a travesty of the original intent and means that state taxes are paying the tuition of private school students.

Student Assessments: This bill eliminated funding for PARCC, the testing organization responsible for assessing performance relating to common core standards. Funds were approved for another testing service, and other legislation (HB 7) held harmless schools and teachers from the results of the 2014-1015 test results (Another attesting source, the American Institutes for Research, was selected by the Department of Education. AAUW's concern was from the civil rights perspective—that there is vigorous enforcement of Title IX and all other civil rights laws pertaining to education. Performance tests are seen as a measure of equality of opportunity.)

Because of the impact of charter school and voucher funding on public education, a vote for this bill is designated with a zero (0).

HB 70 and Amended Substitute HB 70, School Restructuring: This bill was originally intended to allow Ohio school districts to implement the concept of "community learning centers," a concept that has been successfully applied in Cincinnati. In other states these are called "community schools" but the difference between this concept of community schools and the model currently in place in the state of Ohio is immense. The Cincinnati model requires grassroots community approval and brings a wide array of community resources into the schools, which then serve as hubs to improve educational outcomes and involve citizens. Charter schools are mostly top-down in that they were established by state statute, are privately sanctioned through a complex system of sponsors approved by the state, and run for the most part by for-profit companies without community input. (Poor performance over many years has finally led to the passage of reform legislation--see HB 2.) The original HB 70 was approved by the House on May 19, 2015, by a wide bipartisan margin of 92-6.

When the bill moved to the Senate, it was completely revised. The Amended Substitute HB 70 (ASHB 70) did not even mention the Cincinnati concept of community schools. This version had been kept a secret, and its obvious level of forethought was reflected in the level of detail it contained. The bill imposed a very complex method for the state takeover of local school districts that have been in academic distress and received a grade of F for three consecutive years as well as the imposition of more privately run charter schools. ASHB 70 was passed June 24, 2015, by a margin of 18-14 with five Republicans and all Democratic Senators voting against it. No opportunity was given for public testimony, which has resulted in a lawsuit against it lodged by the Youngstown City Board of Education after it became the first system in academic distress to be taken over by the state following the provisions of ASHB 70. The lawsuit is pending.

AAUW Ohio believes the legislators who voted in a bipartisan fashion to implement the Cincinnati community schools' concept, which we support, should be given favorable commendation in our Voting Record so we have scored both the original HB 70 and the amended ASHB 70. It should be noted that the House concurred with the overhaul of the bill on June 24, 2015, by voting 50 to 40 to pass the amended Senate version. However, seven Republican and all House Democratic Congressmen voted against the amended bill.

A vote for the original House bill is designated by a plus (+). A vote for the Senate amended bill is designated by a zero (0).

Women's Health/Reproductive Choice

HB 64, State Operating Budget 2016-17: The legislature continued its practice of including in the budget items relating to women's health services that are unrelated to fiscal matters. This time it was a new regulation affecting clinics that provide abortion services. Clinics were required to have transfer agreements with hospitals within 30 miles of the clinic (the previous budget prohibited public hospitals from entering into such agreements), severely limiting the hospitals available to remaining clinics and possibly forcing them to close.

On the fiscal side, a $1 million appropriation was made for crisis pregnancy centers, which have been shown to be manipulative providers of inaccurate and misleading health information. These centers simply don't measure up to AAUW standards for safe, accessible, affordable and comprehensive family planning and reproductive health services.

Because of these items, a vote for this bill is designated with a zero (0).

HB 69, Six-Week Abortion Ban: Also known as the "heartbeat bill," this bill passed the House and is pending in the Senate, so only House members are scored. It would outlaw abortions after six weeks with no exceptions for rape or incest, and with inadequate protections for the life and health of the mother and so early that many women would not even know that they are pregnant. The intent of the bill is to force a Supreme Court decision that could overturn *Roe V. Wade,* but if passed, it would generate a court challenge and waste taxpayer funds in its defense. A similar bill died in the previous legislative session.

A vote by House members for this bill is designated with a zero (0).

HB 294, Abortion--State Funds: This bill prohibits the Ohio Department of Health from granting state or federal funds to any entity that performs or promotes elective abortions. The bill targeted Planned Parenthood; the organization would lose approximately $1.2 million in funding used for health care services other than abortions, including family planning, teen sex education, cervical cancer screenings and STD testing and treatment (the funding could not be used for abortions). The loss of funding would jeopardize care for many low-income women and women of color. Most recently, a federal judge struck down the law as unconstitutional. An appeal may be filed by Ohio Right to Life.

A vote for this bill is designated with a zero (0).

SB 127, 20-Week Abortion Ban: This bill would ban abortions at 20 weeks, with no exceptions for rape, incest, or fetal abnormalities, and makes no allowance for severe complications. It has passed the Senate and is pending in the House, so only Senate members are scored. Essentially, it shortens the period in which abortions are sanctioned in Ohio from 24 weeks to 20 weeks; the *Roe V. Wade* decision did not limit abortions before 24 weeks, or the usual point of fetal viability. Consequently, the bill is in conflict with the constitution. Medical complications are generally the reason for women seeking later term abortions; decisions to terminate a pregnancy should be made in consultation with medical professionals and not limited by politicians.

A vote by Senate members for this bill is designated with a zero (0).

Voting/Individual Rights

SB 63, Online Voter Registration: The passage of this bill created an online voter registration system, to become effective in January of 2017. Online voter registration is considered to be more secure, accurate and efficient than the existing paper system. An online registrant must provide an Ohio driver's license or state ID card number so that the Secretary of State can verify the signature through the Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

While AAUW lauds the passage of this bill, it would have been preferable for it to become effective for the November 2016 election. Another shortcoming of the bill is that it does not allow an alternate means of providing a signature for those few who do not have a driver's license or state ID card.

A vote for this bill is designated with a plus (+).

Freedom from Violence

HB 64, State Operating Budget 2016-17: This portion of the budget provided funding for rape crisis centers of $3 million over the two-year period, an increase of $1 million over the previous biennium. Thirty centers around the state provide a range of services including a 24-hour hotline, victim, medical and legal advocacy, and prevention education.

Also included was a $2 million appropriation for campus safety and training in prevention of sexual assault, to be administered by the Ohio Department of Higher Education. The funding is being used to implement a series of recommendations in the Changing Campus Culture report, including training on response protocols and on survivor-centered strategies.

Despite these positive appropriations, the overall impact of HB 64 on public education merits a zero (0).

HB 151, Stalking—Telecommunications Harassment: This bill, unanimously passed by both chambers, expands the offense of menacing by stalking by adding certain prohibitions. Threats of physical harm or causing mental distress through any form of written communication or use of a telecommunications device are now either misdemeanor or felony offenses, depending on circumstances. The expanded coverage deals with newer forms of internet communication.

A vote for this bill is designated with a plus (+).

The American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC)

The influence of ALEC on Ohio legislation is worth noting in terms of AAUW's position, particularly AAUW's support for public education, reproductive choice and voting rights. ALEC is a nonprofit organization of conservative state legislators and private sector representatives that drafts and shares model state-level legislation for distribution among state governments in the United States.

According to its website, ALEC is dedicated to the principles of limited government, free markets and federalism. Describing itself as a forum for stakeholders to exchange ideas and develop real, state-based solutions to encourage growth, preserve economic security and protect hardworking taxpayers, ALEC in actuality promoted legislation that is primarily intended to benefit the corporate bottom line. ALEC's corporate members fund more than 98% of its activities.

Although ALEC originally focused on social issues such as abortion, which it opposed, in more recent years the group has focused more on business and regulatory matters. According to John Nichols of *The Nation,* ALEC's agenda "seems to be dictated at almost every turn by multinational corporations. It's to clear the way to lower taxes, less regulation, a lot of protection against lawsuits, and ALEC is very, very active in the opening up of areas via privatization for corporations to make more money, particularly in places you might not usually expect like public education."

"Stand Your Ground" gun laws expanded to 30 states through the support of ALEC, after Florida passed its law in 2005. Prior to 2012, legislation based on ALEC model bills was introduced in many states to mandate or strengthen requirements that voters produce state-issued photographic identification in order to vote. The bills were passed and signed into law in six states. Voter identification bills introduced in 34 states but not enacted would have made voting more difficult for students, the elderly, and the poor.

ALEC opposes the individual health insurance mandate enacted by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (commonly known as the "ACA" or "Obamacare".) In August 2013, ALEC approved the "Health Care Freedom Act" as a model bill that aims to strip health insurers of their licenses to do business at the federal health care exchanges of ACA, if they accepted any subsidies under the system.

The level of influence that ALEC's private-sector members hold over its public-sector members has been controversial. According to *The New York Times,* "special interests effectively turn ALEC's lawmaker members into stealth lobbyists, providing them with talking points, signaling how they should vote, and collaborating on bills affecting hundreds of issues like school vouchers and tobacco taxes."

In Ohio more than a quarter of House member and a third of the Senate members are known to be associated with ALEC. Membership is noted in the charts.

Information about the 2016 Election

How to Register and Vote: Register by October 11, 2016 to vote on Tuesday, November 8, 2016. Registration forms are available in many places, including your county Board of Elections, libraries, high schools or vocational schools, deputy registrar offices, and many state service agencies. You may also ask the Secretary of State or the county Board of Elections to mail you an application.

If you're already registered but haven't voted in recent elections, it's wise to check your registration to be sure you're still registered. You can do this online at www.MyOhioVote.com or by calling your county Board of Elections. If you've changed your address or your name since you last voted, you will need to update your registration. You can do this by filling out a new registration form. You can also change your address online at the Secretary of State's website, www.olvr.sos.state.oh.us. To do so you must have an Ohio driver's license or state identification card. (Note that you cannot registere online until January 2017.)

If you do not know your voting precinct, call your county Board of Elections or go online. The www.MyOhioVote.com website can also give you that information. Forms of ID currently accepted in Ohio include: Ohio driver's license, military card, bank statement, and a utility bill that includes your name and current address. Student ID is not accepted.

Ohio residents may vote absentee for any reason, either by mail or in person. Absentee voting begins on October 12. If you are already registered, the Secretary of State will mail you an application for an absentee ballot. Voters who might have difficulty getting to the polls during open hours (6:30 AM to 7:30 PM) may want to vote absentee; information is available on the Secretary of State's website, www.sos.state.oh.us.

Resources for voters to research candidates, in addition to this Voting Record, include:

- AAUW Action Fund: Congressional Voting Record, also, 2016 Voter Guide for Candidates for Ohio U.S. Senate, www.aauw.action.org/voter-education,
- The League of Women Voters online voter guide, www.VOTE411.org; create your own sample ballot
- Ohio judicial candidates' online voter guide, www.JudicialVotesCount.org,
- The Ohio Women's Public Policy Network, 131st General Assembly Women's Economic Security Scorecard, www.womenspublicpolicynetwork.org/womensscorecard.

Acknowledgements

AAUW owes a special thanks to Jan Bowden of the Heights-Hillcrest-Lyndhurst Brach for her extensive work in formatting this document and scoring the votes, and to Jackie Evangelists, Northeast Branch, for her contributions and astute guidance. We want our readers to be informed voters and to share the Voting Record widely. Our hope is to achieve a legislature that will fulfill AAUW's public policy objectives. If you have questions or comments, please contact Karen Rainey, AAUW Ohio Public Policy Chair, at kgraauw@yahoo.com.

Ohio Senate

+ indicates a vote favorable to AAUW's position; 0 against AAUW's position

#=term limited; *=member of ALEC; /s=sponsor; nv=did not vote

District	Name	Party Affiliation	ALEC, term-limited	HB2	HB64	HB70	HB294	SB127	SB63	HB151	Scoring %
3	Bacon,K	R	#	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
20	Balderson,T	R		+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
5	Beagle,B	R	#	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
11	Brown, E	D	#	+	+	+	nv	+	+	+	86%
26	Burke,D	R	*	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
32	Cafaro,C	D	#	nv	nv	nv	+	nv	+	+	43%
4	Coley,B	R	*	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
18	Eklund,J	R	*	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
12	Faber,K	R	#	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
2	Gardner,R	R	*	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
30	Gentile,L	D		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
10	Hackett,B	R		nv	nv	nv	nv	nv	+	+	29%
1	Hite,C	R		+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
31	Hottinger,J	R		+	0	0	0	s/0	+	+	43%
16	Hughes,J	R	#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	57%
7	Jones,S	R	#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	57%
19	Jordan,K	R	*,#	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	57%
27	LaRose,F	R	*,#	+	0	0	0	0	s/+	+	43%
6	Lehner,P	R		+	0	0	0	s/0	+	+	43%
13	Manning,G	R	#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	57%
22	Obhof,L	R		+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
29	Oelslager,S	R	#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	57%
24	Patton,T	R	#	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
17	Peterson,B	R	*	+	0	0	nv	0	+	+	43%
28	Sawyer,T	D	#	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
33	Schiavoni,J	D	#	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
8	Seitz,B	R	*,#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	57%
23	Skindell,M	D	#	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
15	Tavares,C	D	#	+	+	+	nv	+	+	+	86%
9	Thomas,C	D		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%
14	Uecker,J	R	*	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	43%
21	Williams,S	D		+	0	+	+	+	+	+	86%
25	Yuko,K	D		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100%

Ohio House of Representatives

+ indicates a vote favorable to AAUW's position; 0 against AAUW's position

#=term limited; *=member of ALEC; /s=sponsor; nv=did not vote

District	Name	Party Affiliation	ALEC, term-limited	HB2	HB64	HB70	HB69	HB294	SB63	HB151	Scoring %
1	**Amstutz,R**	R	*,#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
6	**Anielski,M**	R	*	+	0	+	+	0	+	s/+	**71%**
42	**Antani,N**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
13	**Antonio,N**	**D**		0	+	0	+	+	+	+	**71%**
89	**Arndt,S**	**R**		+	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	0	+	+	**43%**
44	**Ashford,M**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
16	**Baker,N**	R	#	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	**71%**
12	**Barnes Jr,J**	**D**		+	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	+	+	**43%**
65	**Becker,J**	R		+	+	+	0	0	+	+	**71%**
20	**Bishoff,H**	D		+	+	0	**nv**	+	+	+	**71%**
29	**Blessing III,L**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
59	**Boccieri,J**	**D**		+	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	+	+	**43%**
18	**Boggs,K**	**D**		**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	+	+	+	**43%**
57	**Boose,T**	R	*,#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
25	**Boyce,K**	**D**		0	+	0	+	+	+	+	**71%**
9	**Boyd,J**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
67	**Brenner,A**	R	*	+	0	s/+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
27	**Brinkman,T**	**R**		**0**	+	**0**	**0**	0	+	+	**43%**
84	**Buchy,J**	R	*	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
82	**Burkley,T**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
41	**Butler,J**	R	*	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	**43%**
15	**Celebrezze,N**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
96	**Cera,J**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
75	**Clyde,K**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
52	**Conditt,M**	R		+	0	+	0	**s/0**	+	+	**57%**
26	**Craig,H**	D		+	+	0	+	**nv**	+	+	**71%**
4	**Cupp,R**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
17	**Curtin,M**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
74	**Dean,B**	**R**		**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	+	+	**29%**
53	**Derickson,T**	R	*,#	+	0	**nv**	**0**	0	+	+	**43%**
28	**Dever,J**	**D**		+	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	+	+	**43%**
36	**DeVitis,A**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
7	**Dovilla,M**	R		s/+	0	+	0	0	+	**nv**	**29%**

Ohio House of Representatives

+ indicates a vote favorable to AAUW's position; 0 against AAUW's position

#=term limited; *=member of ALEC; /s=sponsor; nv=did not vote

District	Name	Party Affiliation	ALEC, term-limited	HB2	HB64	HB70	HB69	HB294	SB63	HB151	Scoring %
31	**Driehaus,D**	D	#	+	+	**s/0**	+	+	+	+	**86%**
21	**Duffey,M**	R		+	0	+	+	0	+	+	**71%**
45	**Fedor,T**	**D**		+	**0**	0	+	+	0	+	**57%**
3	**Gavarone,T**	**R**		**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**0%**
5	**Ginter,T**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
19	**Gonzales,A**	R	*	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	**71%**
66	**Green,D**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
23	**Grossman,C**	R	*	+	0	+	+	**nv**	+	+	**71%**
50	**Hagan, C.**	R		+	0	+	**s/0**	0	+	+	**57%**
70	**Hall,D**	R	#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
69	**Hambley,S**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
72	**Hayes,B**	R	*	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
40	**Henne.M**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
97	**Hill,B**	R	*	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
78	**Hood,R**	**R**		+	**nv**	**0**	**s/0**	0	+	+	**43%**
11	**Howse,S**	**D**		0	+	0	+	**nv**	**nv**	+	**43%**
80	**Huffman,S**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
35	**Johnson, G**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
90	**Johnson, T**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
79	**Koehler,K**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
32	**Kuhns,C**	D		+	+	0	**nv**	+	+	+	**71%**
24	**Kunze,S**	R		+	0	+	+	0	+	+	**71%**
98	**Landis,A**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
76	**LaTourette,S**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	**nv**	**43%**
22	**Leland,D**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
58	**Lepore-Hagan, M**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
62	**Maag,R**	R	*,#	+	0	+	0	**nv**	**nv**	+	**43%**
55	**Manning,N**	R		+	0	0	+	+	+	+	**71%**
87	**McClain,J**	R	#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
81	**McColley,R**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
47	**Merrin,D**	**R**		**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	**nv**	0%
64	**O'Brien, M**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
63	**O'Brien, S**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**

Ohio House of Representatives

+ indicates a vote favorable to AAUW's position; 0 against AAUW's position

#=term limited; *=member of ALEC; /s=sponsor; nv=did not vote

District	Name	Party Affiliation	ALEC, term-limited	HB2	HB64	HB70	HB69	HB294	SB63	HB151	Scoring %
10	**Patmon,B**	**D**		+	**nv**	**nv**	**0**	**s/0**	+	+	**43%**
99	**Patterson,J**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
86	**Pelanda,D**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
73	**Perales,R**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**43%**
94	**Phillips,D**	D	#	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
56	**Ramos,D**	**D**		0	+	0	+	+	+	+	**71%**
33	**Reece,A**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
88	**Reineke,B**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
51	**Retherford,W**	R		+	0	+	0	0	0	+	**43%**
43	**Rezabek,J**	**R**		+	**0**	**0**	0	+	+	+	**57%**
37	**Roegner,K**	**R**	*	**s/+**	**0**	**nv**	**nv**	0	+	+	**43%**
60	**Rogers,J**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
2	**Romanchuk,M**	R	*	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
91	**Rosenberger,C**	R	*	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
68	**Ruhl,M**	R	#	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
71	**Ryan,S**	R		+	0	+	+	0	+	+	**71%**
77	**Schaffer,T**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
92	**Scherer,G**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
48	**Schuring,K**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
46	**Sheehy,M**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
38	**Slaby,M**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
49	**Slesnick,S**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
8	**Smith, K**	**D**		+	**nv**	0	+	+	+	+	**71%**
93	**Smith, R**	**R**		+	**s/0**	+	**0**	0	+	+	**57%**
83	**Sprague,R**	R		+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
39	**Strahorn,F**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
14	**Sweeney.M**	D		+	0	0	+	+	+	+	**71%**
34	**Sykes, E**	D		+	+	0	+	+	+	+	**86%**
30	**Terhar,L**	**R**	*	**nv**	0	+	0	0	+	+	**43%**
95	**Thompson,A**	R	*	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	**43%**
85	**Vitale,AN**	R		+	+	0	0	0	+	+	**57%**
61	**Young,R**	R	*	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	**57%**
54	**Zeltwanger,P**	**R**		+	**nv**	**nv**	0	0	+	+	**43%**