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KNOX COUNTY VOTER GUIDE

NOVEMBER 2022

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A nonpartisan guide to issues
and candidates, compiled by the
Student Associates of the Center
for the Study of American
Democracy at Kenyon College.

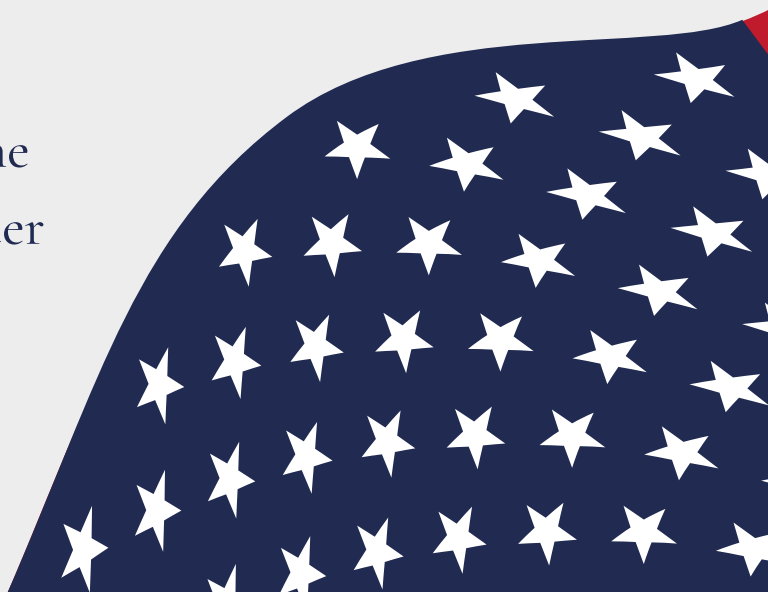


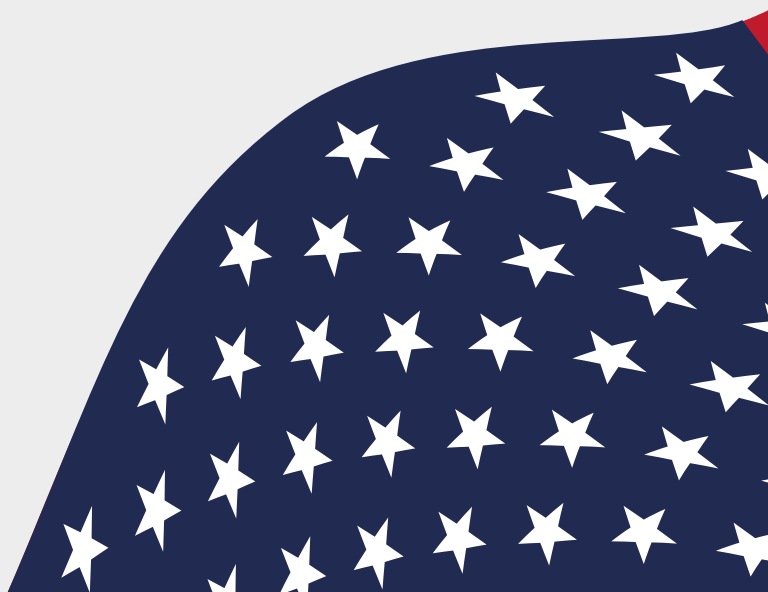
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State Executive Races



Governor

Mike DeWine (Republican) / Jon Husted (Lt. Governor)

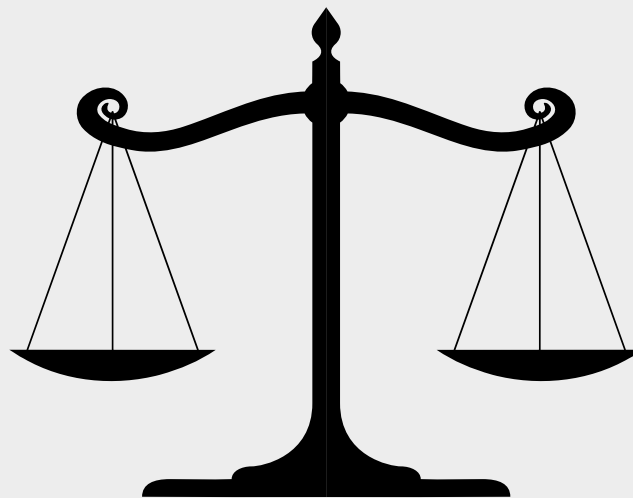
The incumbent, Mike DeWine, has held public offices as county prosecutor, state senator, member of Congress, United States senator, and attorney general of the state of Ohio. Jon Husted is the incumbent lieutenant governor of Ohio and was the secretary of state of Ohio for eight years.

Nan Whaley (Democrat) / Cheryl S. Stephens (Lt. Governor)

Nan Whaley was the mayor of the city of Dayton from 2013 to 2021. She is running for governor on the belief that the state “is fundamentally broken,” and that “corrupt politicians have been in charge for 30 years.” Her running mate, Cheryl L. Stephens, served in Cleveland Heights as a council member and mayor and is currently the Chief Executive Officer of the East Akron Neighborhood Development Corporation.

Attorney General

The attorney general serves as the state's chief legal officer, overseeing an agency with more than thirty sections with attorneys who provide counsel to state agencies and represent the state before state and federal courts of law. The attorney general proposes legislation and enforces state law in a range of areas, such as antitrust, crime victim services, and environmental enforcement.



Attorney General

Jeffrey A. Crossman (Democrat)

Jeffrey A. Crossman was a state representative for four years, and served on the Parma city council in northeast Ohio. He is also the former vice president of the board of trustees of the Hunger Network of Greater Cleveland. He is running for attorney general with the intention of “combating corruption and other forces that have been holding Ohio back.”

Crossman received his J.D. from Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. He provides legal counsel pro-bono.

Dave Yost (Republican)

Dave Yost has been serving as attorney general of Ohio since 2018. His previous positions include state auditor and prosecutor for Delaware County. As current attorney general, Yost vouches to “[fight] to protect Ohio families, and [combat] Ohio’s opioid epidemic.” Yost began his career as a reporter for Columbus’ Citizen-Journal and went into law with Burkam, Yost, and Fuller in Delaware, OH. He received his J.D. from Capital University Law School.

Auditor of State

- The auditor is one of the six state offices established in Ohio's constitution. The auditor oversees a staff of more than 800 professionals responsible to audit all public offices in the state and appoints the chief deputy auditor of state, who must be a certified public accountant.
- The state auditor serves as Ohio's chief compliance officer to protect taxpayers from corruption, fraud, or embezzlement at all levels of local and state government and public institutions.
- The office also provides technical services to help local governments manage finances and meet accounting standards. The auditor's term of office is four years with a limit of two terms in succession. Although the auditor's work is more administrative than policy-oriented, both parties want to hold the auditor's position because the auditor is one of the seven members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

Auditor of State

Keith Faber (Republican)

Keith Faber is seeking a second term as state auditor. Faber previously served in both houses of the Ohio General Assembly and was senate president from 2013 to 2016. According to his campaign website, Faber strove to foster economic development as auditor “by removing burdensome regulations, [and] cutting personal income taxes and small business taxes.” He received a law degree from The Ohio State University.

Taylor Sappington (Democrat)

Taylor Sappington is currently serving as city auditor of Nelsonville in southeast Ohio. He is running for auditor “to restore and revive the sense of community” for Ohioans. If elected, he promises that he will “balance the books, and when necessary, catch the crooks.” He received a bachelor's degree in political science and government from Ohio University.

Secretary of State

- The secretary of state is Ohio's chief elections officer. This officer oversees elections processes, appoints county board of elections members, serves as chair for the Ohio Ballot Board (which reviews and approves ballot language), and investigates possible election fraud.
- The secretary of state's office oversees the processes to register a business in the state, maintains a variety of public records, and licenses people who wish to officiate weddings.
- The secretary of state is also one of seven members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, which redraws district boundaries every ten years. The term of office is four years with a limit of two consecutive terms.



Secretary of State

Chelsea Clark (Democrat)

Chelsea Clark was elected to Forest Park City Council in 2017. Clark is a graduate of Miami University, where she started the American Civil Liberties Union campus chapter. She is running for this position because she believes “our democracy is under attack.” If elected, she will “fight to make sure that we all have access to vote, that all votes are counted, and that our elections are safe and secure.” In addition, she will work to “cut red tape and support small businesses trying to create jobs in Ohio.”

Frank LaRose (Republican)

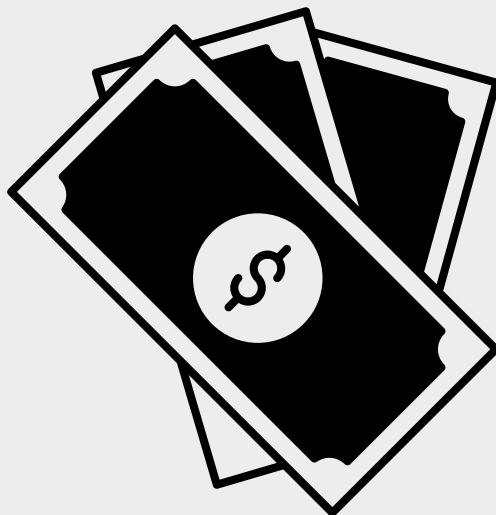
Frank LaRose is seeking re-election. Before entering this office, he served for two terms as state senator. LaRose promotes his enhancement of Ohio’s cyber-defense capabilities, his protection of the integrity of Ohio’s elections, and his ability to make it “easier for business to grow and succeed.” He claims that under his leadership, Ohio set an example for “running it’s [sic] most successful election in history” in 2020.

Terpsehore Tore Maras (Independent)

Tore Maras is running as an independent. She is an independent journalist who primarily covers politics. As secretary of state she promises a return to exclusively using paper ballots and a free state ID for every citizen. On her podcast, the Tore Says Show, she claims the 2020 presidential election was illegitimate.

Treasurer of State

Serving as Ohio's chief financial officer, the state treasurer is essentially the state banker and manages state money. The office was custodian of over \$232 billion in financial assets in the fiscal year of 2020. The treasurer ultimately invests state money as part of managing an investment portfolio, tracks any unclaimed Ohio property, and provides financial advice to state agencies.



Treasurer of State

Scott Schertzer (Democrat)

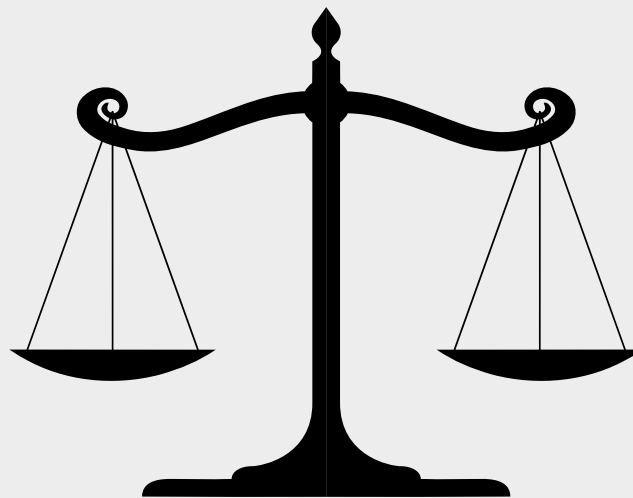
Scott Schertzer was a member of the Marion City Council for nine years and he was elected as mayor of Marion in 2008. He received a bachelor's degree in Social Studies Education from the University of Toledo and was a teacher before serving in local government. As mayor for fifteen years, Schertzer led Marion through the Great Recession, the opioid epidemic, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Claiming that Ohio has “suffered from a culture of corruption in Columbus,” he is running for treasurer to “watch over every dollar invested by the state and pinch every penny,” as someone who Ohioans can “trust will do the job and get the job done right.”

Robert Sprague (Republican)

Robert Sprague is seeking re-election. He previously served as Findlay's city treasurer and auditor, as well as a three-term member of the Ohio House of Representatives (initially appointed in 2011 via vacant seat). As state treasurer, he led an effort to revamp the Ohio Checkbook, which he categorizes as “a more comprehensive, efficient, and sustainable online government spending resource.” Sprague received his master's degree in Business Administration from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Sprague worked with Ernst and Young in the private sector “advising companies world-wide on a variety of complex business matters.”

Ohio Supreme Court

At the top of Ohio’s judicial structure, the state supreme court serves as the “last resort on state constitutional questions of public or general interest” with one chief justice and six justices, who serve staggered six-year terms. In 2022, the chief justice position and two other justice seats are on the ballot. The court hears appeals from the Public Utilities Commission and has jurisdiction over all death sentences.



Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court

Jennifer Brunner (Democrat)

Jennifer Brunner has been a Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court since 2021. Brunner received her J.D. from Capital University Law School. She previously served as judge of the Tenth District Court of Appeals for 6 years and the Franklin County Common Pleas Court for 5 years. Before that, she practiced private law for 17 years and has provided legal expertise to the Republic of Serbia, Arab Republic of Egypt, and Sri Lanka. She is running because “justice matters for every Ohioan. Steady and principled leadership of the state’s highest court is essential to helping Ohioans realize justice in their everyday lives.”

Sharon Kennedy (Republican)

Kennedy was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court as Justice in 2012. From 1999-2012, she was a judge on the Butler County Court of Common Pleas in the Domestic Relations Division, serving as administrative judge of the division from 2005-2012. During her time in Butler County, Kennedy worked on the Abuse Neglect Improvement Project for the Juvenile Division and collaborated with JFS to implement a jobs program. Kennedy received her J.D. from University of Cincinnati College of Law. She practiced in the private sector for seven years before working for the common pleas court.

Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court (term commencing 1/1/23)

Pat Fischer (Republican)

Justice Fischer has served on the Ohio Supreme Court since 2016. Beginning his legal career in private practice in 1987, Fischer became Hamilton County's judge on the First District Court of Appeals in 2010. He was president of the Ohio Bar Association from 2012-2013 and of the Cincinnati Bar Association from 2006-2007. He has served two terms on the Supreme Court's Commission on Professionalism and has also served on the Constitutional Modernization Commission, and the Bar Association Board of Governors, among other Ohio State Bar Association committees." Justice Fischer received his J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Terri Jamison (Democrat)

Judge Jamison was elected judge of the Franklin Court of Common Pleas in 2012 in the Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch. She was reelected in 2018, then elected to the Tenth District Court of Appeals in 2020. Judge Jamison received her J.D. from Capital University Law School. She is "running for the Ohio Supreme Court to work hard to ensure accountability so that all Ohioans are equally protected under the law."

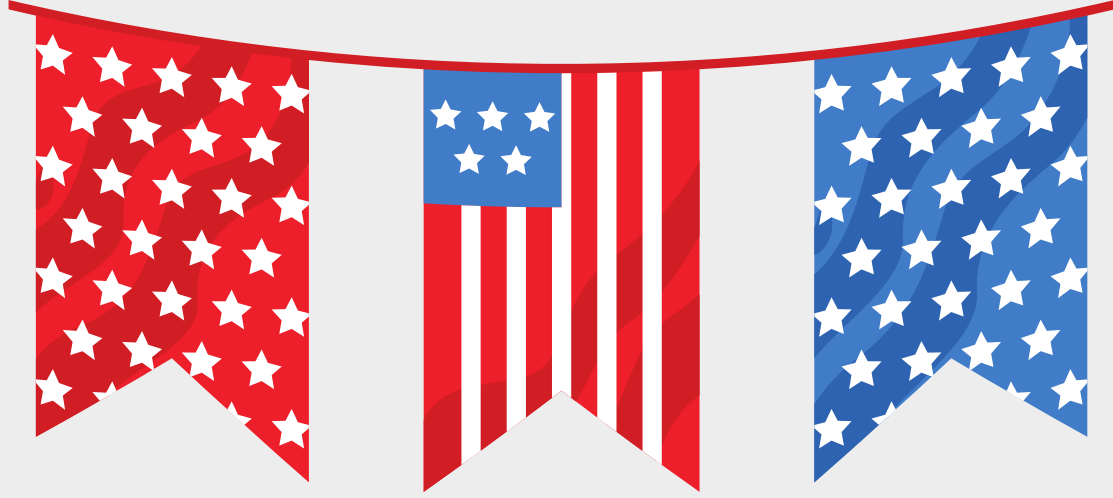
Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court (term commencing 1/2/23)

Pat DeWine (Republican)

Justice Pat DeWine, son of incumbent Governor Mike DeWine, currently serves on the Ohio Supreme Court. Previously, he was a judge on the First District Court of Appeals for four years and on the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas. According to his website, “his opinions reflect his strong belief in judicial restraint and his respect for the constitutional roles of the other coequal branches of government.” Justice DeWine received his J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School.

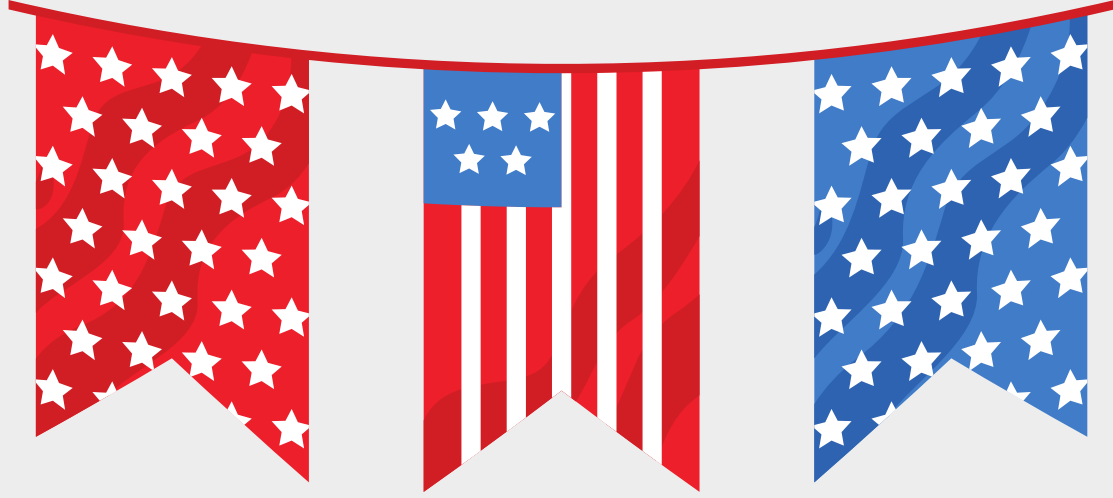
Marilyn Zayas (Democrat)

Judge Zayas was elected to the First District Court of Appeals in 2016 and has served in four other districts as a visiting judge. In 2018, the Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court asked her to sit in for a recused justice. On her website, she writes, “you can trust that I will faithfully apply the law and our constitution equally to all, independent of outside influences and politics.” Zayas received her J.D. from the University of Cincinnati College of Law.



An excellent nonpartisan source for detailed information on all judicial candidates in Ohio is

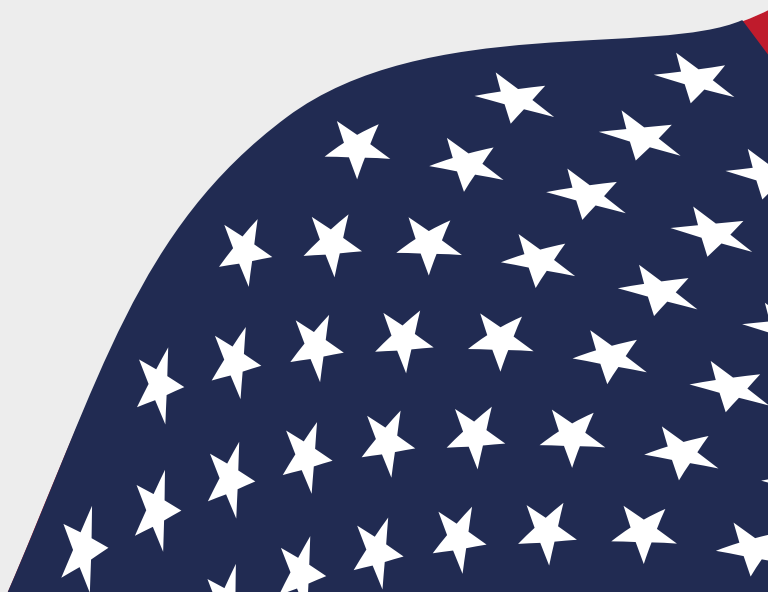
www.judicialvotescount.org, created through a collaboration of the League of Women Voters, the Ohio Bar Association, the Ray C. Bliss Institute of Applied Politics at the University of Akron, the Ohio News Media Association, and the Ohio Association of Broadcasters.



For more information on the races for senator and governor, see [guides.vote](https://www.guides.vote/), a nonpartisan guide compiled by veteran journalists.



Federal Legislative Races



United States Senator

Tim Ryan (Democrat)

Tim Ryan is currently serving his tenth term in the U.S. Congress, representing Ohio's 13th District. He has previously served as a congressional aide in the U.S. House of Representatives, and in the Ohio State Senate. On his campaign website, Ryan advocates raising the minimum wage to \$15 an hour, investing in infrastructure, and revitalizing manufacturing. He opposes trade deals that outsource Ohio jobs overseas. He wants to invest in expanding Medicare and combating the opioid epidemic. He favors legal abortion. He advocates investment in affordable child care, universal pre-K, and two years of tuition-free community college. On immigration, Ryan proposes making it easier to immigrate legally to the U.S., updating intake processes for refugees and asylum seekers, and creating a path to citizenship for people who are already in the U.S. He received a law degree from the University of New Hampshire School of Law.

United States Senator

J.D. Vance (Republican)

J.D. Vance defines himself as a “conservative outsider.” Vance served in the U.S. Marines in Iraq (2003-2007) and has experience as an investor. In 2017, he started Narya, a venture capital firm that invests in early-stage companies. Vance advocates for decreased government spending as a means to control inflation, and seeks energy independence through policies to source domestic energy. Vance calls illegal immigration a “crisis” on the southern border and wants to reform the legal immigration system. To support small businesses, he proposes raising taxes on companies like Google that he says “ship jobs overseas and use their money to fund anti-American radical movements.” Vance says he is 100% pro-life and plans to address abortion by “ensuring that every young mother has the resources to bring new life into the world, expanding adoption and promoting pregnancy centers.” Vance received a law degree from Yale Law School.

United States House of Representatives (12th district)

Troy Balderson (Republican)

Troy Balderson was elected to Congress in 2018 and previously served as a state senator and state representative. He is seeking re-election. Before entering politics, he worked in farming and at his family's auto dealership. His campaign website says he is against "rais[ing] our taxes and overregulat[ing] our small businesses."

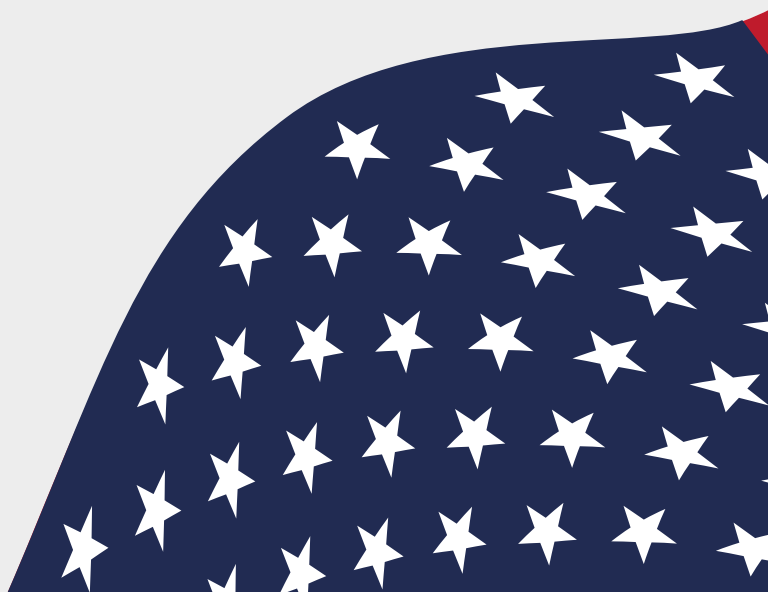
Balderson wants to expand broadband internet access. On immigration, he "opposes sanctuary cities, driver's licenses and in-state tuition for illegals, and will fight alongside President Trump to deport those here illegally." He has a record of supporting gun ownership and opposing legal abortion or public funding for abortion.

Amy Rippel-Elton (Democrat)

Amy Rippel-Elton, a Newark native, is a supporter of Wolf PAC (a political action committee dedicated to ensuring election integrity and government accountability) and is endorsed by the Knox County Democratic Party. Her main priorities "have to do with the basic things that make life worth living" and improving living standards. Rippel-Elton won the Democratic nomination in the primaries with \$130 in campaign expenditures. She supports Medicare for All, expanding healthcare benefits, campaign finance reform, and investment in education.



State Legislative Races



State Senator (19th district)

Andrew Brenner (Republican)

Andrew Brenner is in his first term in the Ohio Senate, having previously served four terms in the Ohio House of Representatives, five years as the Delaware County recorder, and on various township boards. He worked in the real estate field for eleven years. Brenner's campaign website emphasizes his votes on lower property and business taxes and calls for expanding gun and hunting rights and banning abortions after a fetal heartbeat is detected.

Heather Swiger (Democrat)

Swiger is director of a nonprofit serving homeless and housing-insecure people in her community, where she has worked for thirteen years, after raising her four children. She is running because she perceives a “rise in hate, divisiveness, cruelty, and fear” and seeks to help people be heard. Her priority issues are voting rights, teacher's rights, women's rights, healthcare and social justice

State Representative (98th district)

Annie Homstad (Democrat / Write-in)

Annie Homstad is a write-in candidate endorsed by the Knox County Democratic Party. A resident of Apple Valley, Homstad owns an accounting business and works as a substitute teacher and local school treasurer. She is running because she is “passionate about finding solutions to the rising cost of living and healthcare, women's healthcare, voting rights, the low minimum wage, and school funding issues.”

Darrell D. Kick (Republican)

Darrell D. Kick has been an Ohio state representative since 2017 and is also a sixth-generation farmer with a 400-acre farm. Before being elected to the General Assembly, he served on the Holmes County Farm Bureau, acting as the organization's president for four years.

State Representative (61st district)

Beth Lear (Republican)

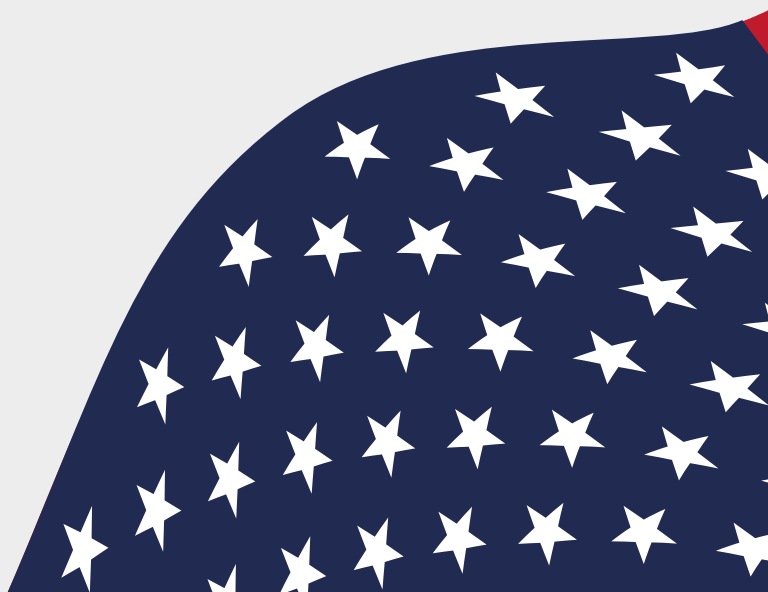
Beth Lear is a small business owner and a veteran of the Ohio National Guard. Lear has “dedicated her career to fighting for traditional values” in her community. She has lived in Delaware County for 36 years and “is prepared to protect our Liberties and God-given rights.”

Louise Valentine (Democrat)

Louise Valentine previously worked in product testing at clothing brands, starting her career at Abercrombie and Fitch and then working at L Brands. After running for Ohio Senate and coming within 3% of winning, she began to work as the deputy director for LEAD Ohio, a nonprofit centered on helping progressive candidates. She decided to run “for her family, for her community, and for the love of Ohio.”



State Judicial Races



Ohio Court of Appeals

Ohio's Court of Appeals is divided into 12 districts, each with a three-judge panel. These courts hear appeals of decisions of common pleas, municipal and county courts, as well as appeals of decisions made by the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals.



Judge of the Fifth District Court of Appeals (term commencing 2/9/23)

Andrew King (Republican)

Andrew King has worked as a judicial law clerk for the Hon. Roger Kline in the Fourth District Court of Appeals, an assistant prosecuting attorney, and an assistant public defender. King describes himself as a “family man, father, volunteer, constitutional conservative [and] experienced attorney.” King is a graduate of Capital University Law School.

Earle E. Wise Jr. (Democrat)

Prior to being elected to the Fifth District Court of Appeals in 2016, Judge Wise worked in private practice. He was the city administrator for North Canton, Ohio, from 2005-2010 and an assistant prosecutor for Stark County from 1997-2005. Wise has been asked by the Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court to substitute for a justice with a conflict of interest and is currently on the Supreme Court’s Advisory Committee on Court Security. He received his J.D. from the University of Akron’s School of Law.

Judge of the Fifth District Court of Appeals (term commencing 2/10/23)

Craig Baldwin (Republican)

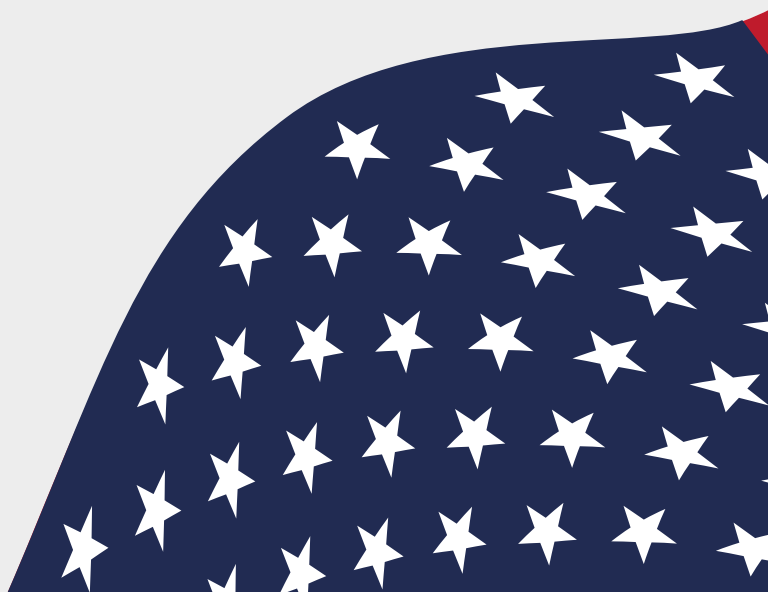
Judge Baldwin was appointed by former Governor John Kasich to the Fifth District Court of Appeals in 2013, then elected in 2014 and 2016. He was formerly a chair on the Ohio Supreme Court's Commission on the Rules of Superintendence (which advises the Supreme Court on rules to be followed by all Ohio courts), a judge in the Domestic Relations Division for Licking County Common Pleas Court (2005-2013), and a visiting judge for the Ohio Supreme Court. Baldwin received his J.D. from Capital University Law School.

David T. Ball (Democrat)

David Ball has been a lawyer in private practice for roughly twenty years, working in the areas of employment law and issues affecting religious and nonprofit organizations and serving as an arbitrator with the American Arbitration Association. Ball teaches courses on professional responsibility, nonprofit law, and law and religion, as an adjunct professor at OSU Moritz College of Law. Citing his experience representing businesses in his private practice, Ball says, "businesses need judges who understand their challenges and the impact that court decisions can have on them." Ball received his J.D. from the University of California, Berkeley Law School and has a Ph.D. from the Graduate Theological Union.

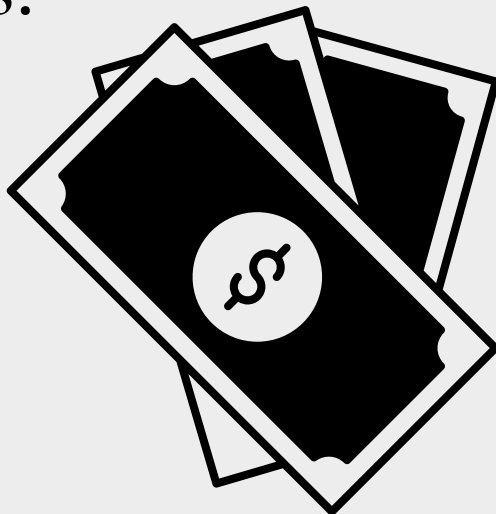


County Races



County Commissioner

The Knox County Board of Commissioners consists of three members serving staggered four-year terms. Commissioners are responsible for overseeing the county's general fund budget and appropriation of all county tax dollars. The board oversees 23 county departments.



County Commissioner

Roger Munday (Democrat)

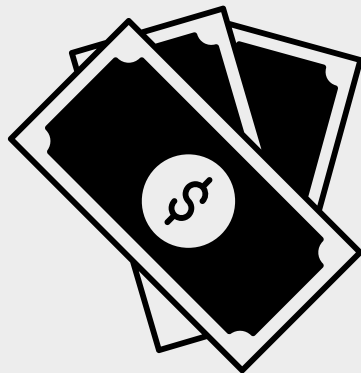
In a statement to CSAD, Munday wrote: “I have been a Vice President of Operations and Tech Support for a third-party healthcare company, providing me with the knowledge of how to work with people to get the work done in a timely and cost effective way. I spent the first few months of this year visiting each community to learn their needs and share my desire for a more transparent Knox County Commission. I will work with all members of the government to best meet the needs of the people.”

Bill Pursel (Republican)

In a statement to CSAD, Pursel wrote: “I am a servant to all of Knox County who continues to be an excellent forward thinking community leader and not just a sidelines spectator. My administrative and frugal budgeting skills have helped keep our county on solid financial ground. It is my hope that everyone in Knox County will have a job to go to, a place to sleep, food on the table and a hope for a positive tomorrow.”

County Auditor

The county auditor serves as the county's chief fiscal officer, with the responsibility to establish and adjust all real property values (once every six years), calculate property taxes, and determine how much money is distributed to taxing districts. The auditor is the bookkeeper for county officials and many county agencies, ensuring that all state and federal money given to the county is accounted for. Each year the auditor creates a comprehensive financial report for the year. Term length is four years.



Sarah Thorne (Republican) is the only candidate for this office and is endorsed by the Knox County Republican Committee.

County Recorder

In Ohio, the county recorder maintains all real estate records regarding property ownership, mortgages, and transfers. This office makes it possible for citizens to buy land with assurance of clear title or to lend money, with land as collateral. Recorders hold office for four years.



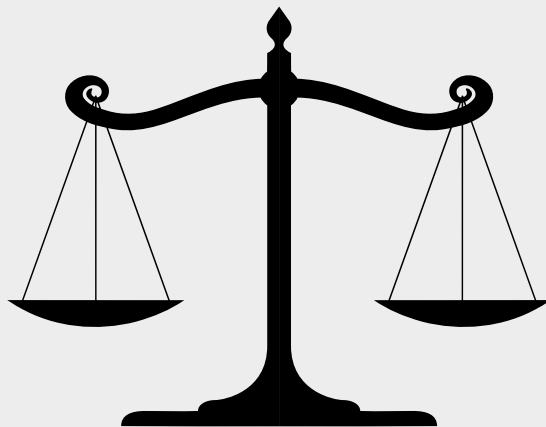
County Recorder

Tanner Salyers (Republican, unopposed)

In a statement to CSAD, Salyers writes: “As your County Recorder I have endeavored to elevate our office standards and procedures, providing more resources to the public and with greater service, transparency, and accessibility. In all my decisions, I strive to make us more effective and efficient in our operation and more responsible and responsive to the public that we serve. During my tenure, I have launched the PropertyCheck alert system, incorporated modern payment options, updated internal technology, opened the online historical indexes to the public, and overhauled our antiquated land records management system. The job is not done. I am excited to continue to serve you.”

Judge of the Knox County Court of Common Pleas

The Knox County Court of Common Pleas has one judge and functions countywide as the first court to hear criminal felony cases and civil cases involving sums over \$15,000. Cases range from marital conflicts and business relationships to personal injury and breach of contract. The Court of Common Pleas also hears appeals from the municipal court and state or local administrative agencies.



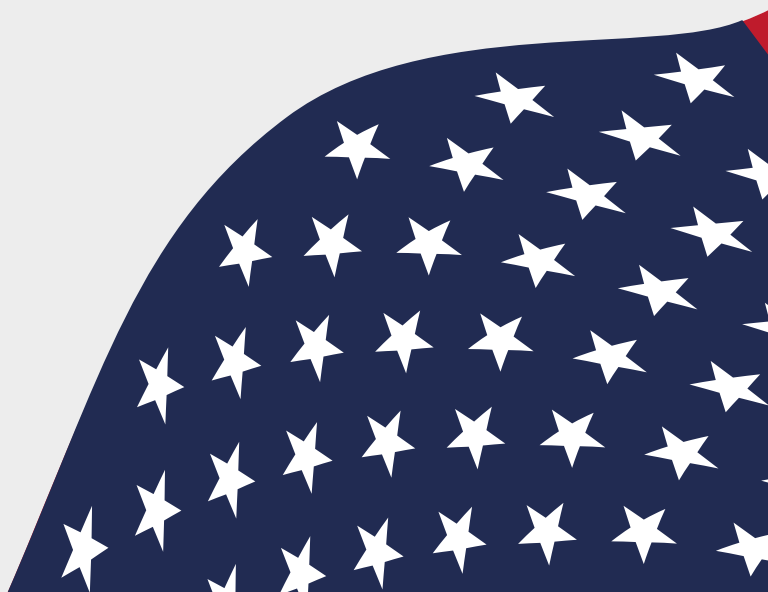
Judge of the Knox County Court of Common Pleas

Richard D. Wetzel (Republican, unopposed)

Initially elected in 2017, Judge Wetzel is running for re-election. He has been a lawyer for 34 years. In answering our request for a candidate's statement, Judge Wetzel noted he had secured \$509,000 to hire eight felony parole officers, which increased supervision of offenders. In 2019, with certification from the Ohio Supreme Court, he started a drug court (an alternative to incarceration, established under Ohio law, to address substance abuse problems and avoid recidivism). To ensure attendance at trial, he began a pretrial supervision program with the probation department. Judge Wetzel also implemented an intervention program in lieu of a conviction program for convicted drug offenses.



Issues on the Ballot



State Issue I:

"To require courts to consider factors like public safety when setting up the amount of bail."

Earlier this year, the Ohio General Assembly voted to put State Issue I on the ballot. Under the proposed amendment, in setting the amount of bail, courts shall be required to consider public safety—including the severity of the offense, defendant’s criminal record, the likelihood a person will return to court, and “any other factor” the legislature prescribes in statute. Currently, public safety is a consideration courts can use in determining whether to detain someone until trial or to allow bail, but not in setting the amount of bail.

This constitutional amendment also removes the current provision of the constitution (Article IV, Section 5b) by which the Supreme Court of Ohio proposes, for the legislature’s approval, the rules Ohio courts follow in setting the amount and conditions of bail.

While legislators in both parties have been working on comprehensive bail reforms for some time, Issue I responds to one point of law related to bail, which arose in the case of *DuBose v. McGuffey*. The defendant, DuBose, was charged with murder committed during an armed robbery. DuBose’s bail was set at \$1.5 million, which he appealed, arguing that he was essentially denied bail, because the amount was beyond his financial means and therefore violated the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution and state criminal procedure. The Ohio Supreme Court ruled 4-3 for DuBose.

(Continues, next page.)

State Issue 1, continued

The majority opinion stated that “public safety, although of the utmost importance, is not a factor relevant to the calculation of the bail amount, which is concerned only with ensuring the defendant’s future appearance in court [...]. A court may not impose excessive bail for the purpose of keeping an accused in jail.” The court’s decision did not prevent courts from holding a person *without bail* for reasons of public safety. The question was whether the amount of bail could be set *high* on the basis of public safety, rather than on the basis of the risk that a defendant would not show up for court.

Supporters of State Issue 1 argue that the constitutional amendment would make Ohio safer. Joseph Deters, prosecutor for Hamilton County, said that “most people don’t realize the type of violent offender we have in some of our urban areas today, the level of violence is quite frightening.” Ohio Attorney General Dave Yost has said that “the presumption of innocence in court [...] is not the same as pretending that a career criminal poses no threat on the street.”

Opponents of State Issue 1 warn that the amendment will effectively assume that defendants are guilty until proven innocent. In response to Deters, Representative Jessica Miranda (D-28) said, “Deters and his colleagues are playing into people’s fears rather than focusing on reforms that will actually make our state safer.” Robert Alt, president of the Buckeye Institute, a conservative think tank, argues that one’s “ability to pay does not equate to public safety. If an individual is a threat to society, we should be giving judges the authority and the discretion to detain them pre-trial. We shouldn't simply be increasing the price that they have to pay.”



State Issue 2: "To prohibit local government from allowing non-electors to vote."

This amendment was introduced in the Ohio legislature in May 2022 by Representative Jay Edwards (R-94) and House Majority Leader Bill Seitz (R-30). In Yellow Springs, Ohio, voters approved a law in 2020 to expand voting rights to non-citizens, for local issues only. Ohio Secretary of State Frank LaRose denounced the measure, claiming that it was “blatantly unconstitutional.” LaRose ordered the Greene County Board of Elections to not register any non-citizen voters, and the county board of elections complied with that order.

Still, not everyone agrees that Yellow Springs did not have authority to allow noncitizens to vote in its own local elections. The current state constitution, according to some interpretations, does not preclude localities from expanding suffrage for local races. For example, in 1917, the Ohio Supreme Court ruled that the city of East Cleveland had the authority to expand voting in local elections to women, before the Nineteenth Amendment established women’s suffrage.

According to Representative Edwards, passing State Issue 2 would help “ensure our election laws are clear and unambiguous” and will secure “the integrity of our elections” as a more uniform process. According to opponents of State Issue 2, federal law enacted in 1996 only prohibits non-citizens from voting in federal elections. Non-citizen voting is lawful in certain local races, such as for school board, in several states, including Maryland, Massachusetts, and most recently, in Vermont.

County Issues

**Knox County Board of Health:
Replacement levy with an increase for
operating expenses
(rate of 1 mill for 5 years)**



The Board of Health is responsible for immunizations; child, adult, and senior health services; control of communicable disease; mosquito and pest control; environmental health nuisance control; and health education and promotion. This would constitute a 0.2 mill increase from the expiring levy.

County Issues

Knox County Park District: Replacement levy for developing and improving parks and bike trails (rate of .35 mill for 5 years)



In a statement to CSAD, Knox County's Park District writes: "The Knox County Park District's .35 mill, 5-year replacement levy will enable the Park District to continue to operate and maintain: 9 parks with 1,377 acres, about 35 miles of paved bicycle trail with 14 parking lots on the Ohio To Erie Trail/Great American Rail-Trail and 10 river accesses with parking areas on the Kokosing and Mohican rivers. The funds generated from this levy will help protect and manage green space for future generations for recreational and educational purposes, help conserve natural areas and ecosystems, and provide continued public access to these areas for all to learn about, experience and enjoy."

County Issues

Knox County Board of Developmental Disabilities: Levy renewal and decrease for continuing operations of community programs and services for persons with developmental disabilities (reduction rate of .25 mill).



In a statement to CSAD, Superintendent of the Knox County Board of Developmental Disabilities (DD), Steve Oster, said: “Knox DD is asking for a renewal of a levy that was originally passed in 2008. This levy would also be renewed at a reduced rate (from 2.75 mills down to 2.5 mills). The effect of passing this renewal would be a reduction of taxes for Knox County property owners and will provide Knox DD with the ability to continue all of the services it currently provides to the county. As this levy represents 51% of the annual revenue for Knox DD, failure to renew this levy would create an annual financial deficit. This would affect Knox DD’s ability to meet its future Medicaid requirements and would put non-mandated services (such as Early Intervention, Help Me Grow, and Family Resources) in jeopardy.”⁴³

Village Issues

Village of Martinsburg Renewal, 5 mills for current expenses for 5 years (Clay-Mart S:3)



Village of Utica Renewal, 2.5 mills for current expenses for 5 years (precinct: Morgan S:3)



Precinct Issues

- Berlin Township Replacement, 2 mills for Roads, Streets and Bridges for 4 years (Berlin)
- Brown Township Replacement, 3 mill for Roads, Streets and Bridges for 5 years (Brown)
- College Township Replacement, 1 mill for providing and maintaining fire and EMS protection for 5 years. On the ballot in the following precincts: College, Gambier A, Gambier B, Gambier C.
 - Funds would go toward maintaining the overall fire apparatus, including the upkeep of buildings, acquisition of equipment, and payment of staff. This would not constitute a millage increase from the expiring levy.

Precinct Issues

- Danville Local School District, Additional 3 mills for permanent improvements for 5 years (precincts: Brown S:2, Howard B S:2, Jefferson, Union S:2; Danville and Brinkhaven)
 - A permanent improvement levy of 3 mills to fund enhancements of Danville Local School District facilities for 5 years. Funds would go toward maintaining and improving the buildings and grounds of Danville High School, which was built in 1939, and Danville Elementary School, which is more than 20 years old.
- Fredericktown Community Joint Fire District Renewal 0.6 mill to provide Emergency Medical Services for 5 years (Berlin, Middlebury, Morris A, Pike, Wayne, Fredericktown A, Fredericktown B, Fredericktown C)
- Hilliar Township Replacement, 3 mills for Roads, Streets and Bridges for 5 years (Hilliar A, Hilliar B)
- Howard Township Renewal, 1 mill for Roads, Streets and Bridges for 4 years (Howard A, Howard B, Howard C, Howard D, Howard E)
- Liberty Township Renewal and Decrease, reduce 0.3 mill final rate to 0.6 mill for payment of debt charges on certain described bonds, notes or certificates for 5 years (Liberty A, Liberty B).

Precinct Issues

- **Middlebury Township Replacement, 2 mills for Roads, Streets and Bridges for 5 years.**
 - A replacement levy of 2 mills for 5 years to fund the paving of roads within Middlebury Township. This would not constitute a millage increase from the expiring levy.
- **Milford Township Replacement, 3 mills for Roads, Streets and Bridges for 5 years (Milford)**
 - A replacement levy of 3 mills to fund plowing, mowing, grading, dust control, and culvert replacements in Milford Township for 5 years. Funds would also go towards paying the township's two employees responsible for upkeep and acquiring a new service vehicle. This would not constitute a millage increase from the expiring levy.
 - In a statement to CSAD, Milford Township trustee George Blocker writes: "We've had ongoing growth and are projected to keep growing in the area. We want to capture that revenue. This is not a millage increase. It is an attempt to capture revenue from new builds and increased property value. Most everything that we use is brought in by truck or we use a piece of equipment to utilize it. We need to continue to provide good services to our township. Plowing, mowing, grading, dust control and culvert replacement are just a few of the services we provide. We also have two good employees and want to provide them with a living wage. We are proud to do so. High turnover in our labor force can be very costly."

Precinct Issues

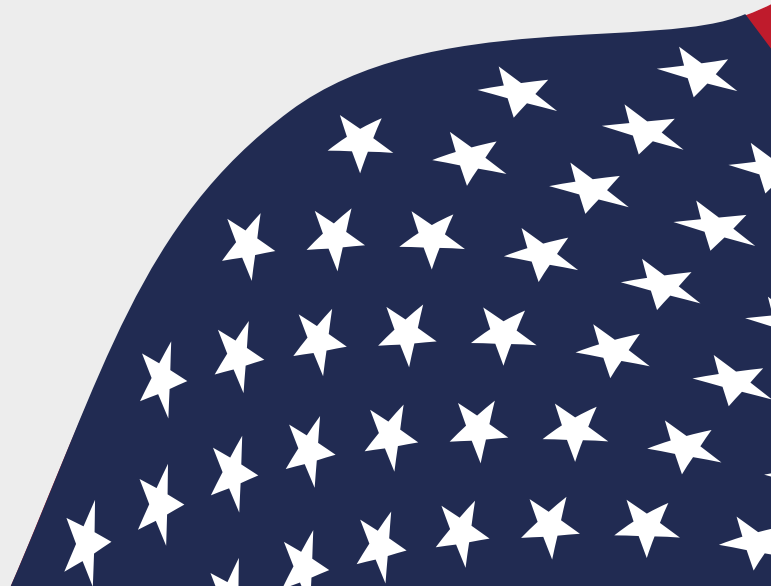
- **Morgan Township Replacement**, 1.75 mills for providing ambulance service, emergency medical services, or both for 3 years (Morgan)
- **Pleasant Township Additional**, 1 mill for Fire and EMS protection for 3 years (Pleasant Township)



- **Local Option (precinct 1-C) Mount Vernon Country Club, Ltd. Sunday sales D-6**
 - Ohio Revised Code Section 4303.182 provides that unless a business obtains a D-6 license, they cannot sell alcohol on Sundays. A business wishing to sell alcohol on Sundays must obtain this license via an election in the local precinct.



Glossary



Glossary

Millage

“Mills” or “millage” is another way of expressing the tax rate on real property (land and buildings). One mill is equal to 1/1,000 of a dollar. So, a 1 mill tax means that for every \$1,000 in assessed property value, the property owner would pay \$1 in taxes. In Ohio, the assessed value of a property for tax purposes is 35% of its market value. For example, if a house in Gambier had a market value of \$200,000, its assessed value would be \$70,000. Therefore, every 1 mill tax increase would cost that property owner \$70 per year.

Precinct Sample Ballot

Sample ballots for each precinct are available at the Knox County Board of Elections website, here. In any given race, the candidates may be listed on your actual ballot in a different order than they appear on the sample ballot. The ballot in each Gambier precinct is the same.

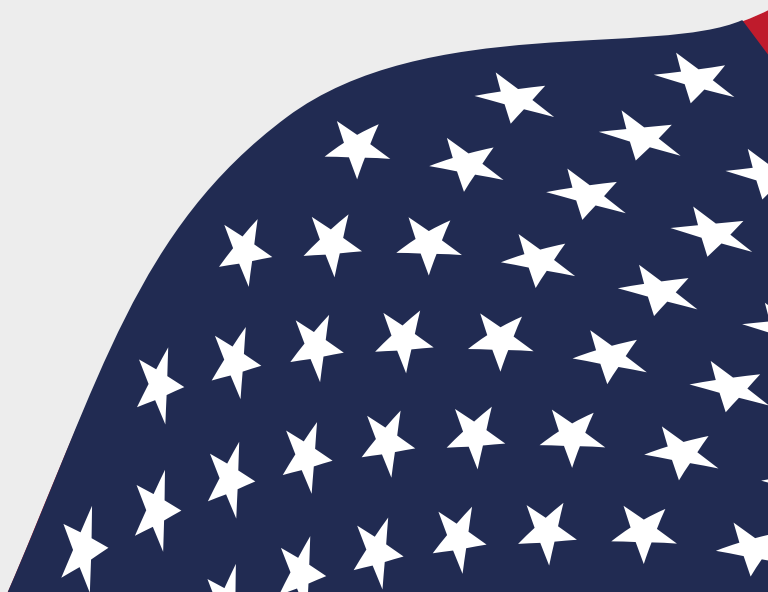
<https://lookup.boe.ohio.gov/vtrapp/knox/ballotlist.aspx>.

Townships

The state of Ohio has 1,308 political subdivisions known as townships with responsibilities for zoning and road and cemetery maintenance. Townships may provide other services including fire and emergency medical, police, parks, recreation programs, or waste management. Townships cooperate with each other and county/city officials through the Regional Planning Commission. Townships are governed by three elected trustees and an elected fiscal officer, who serve four-year terms. These are part-time positions. Townships cannot impose sales or income taxes. Their only means of raising revenue is through property taxes.



FAQs on the Election Process



FAQs

Q: How do I get an absentee ballot?

A: Absentee ballots must first be requested from Knox County Board of Elections (104 E. Sugar St., Mt. Vernon, OH 43050). Ballot requests must be submitted at least one week prior to the election on November 8. You will then receive a ballot to complete and then mail or deliver to the county board of elections. Your completed ballot must be postmarked by Monday, November 7, or hand delivered by 7:30 p.m. on November 8, 2022.

Q: How do I know where I should be voting?

A: Voting locations are assigned by precinct. The street address used on your voter registration form determines your precinct. You can check your registration details at the [Ohio secretary of state's website](#). Using your voting address, you can find your polling location through [the Knox County Board of Elections' website](#).

For all Gambier residents, regardless of precinct, your voting site is the Gambier Community Center on Meadow Lane.

Q: When are the polls open on election day?

A: For the general election, polls open at 6:30 A.M. and close at 7:30 P.M.

Q: I am a Kenyon student and want to vote in person. Do I need to bring any documentation to the polling station?

A: Yes! If you do not have an Ohio's driver's license or Ohio state ID, you can use a utility bill to show proof of address. Students get a utility bill in their email in October. Print it out and bring it with you to the polling location.

Q: How do I know if I am actually registered to vote in Ohio?

A: Registered voters may check their voter information online at <https://voterlookup.ohiosos.gov>. The site shows your registration address, precinct and polling location, and a sample ballot.

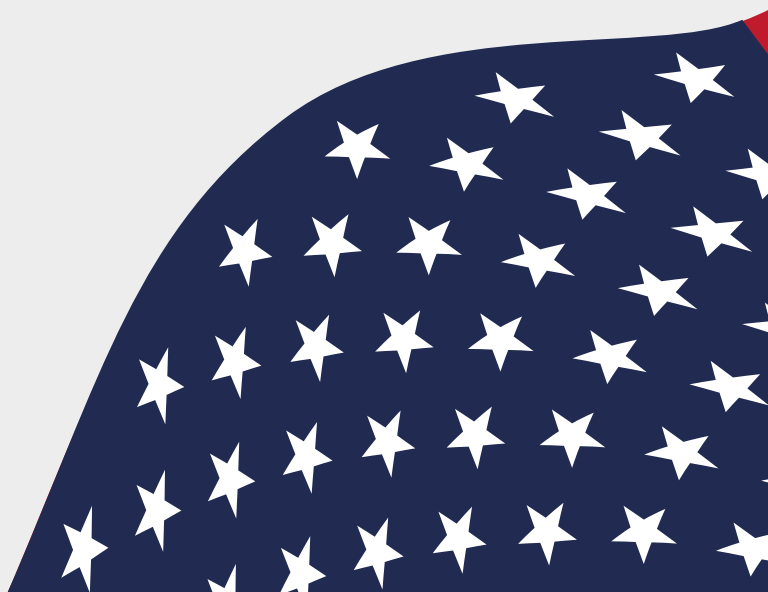


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