

October 14, 2025

LOBBY CALL

**136th General Assembly
119th US Congress**

**No party shall record, tape, otherwise capture, reproduce or broadcast any audio, video, or digital content
from this session without specific consent of the League of Women Voters of Ohio.**



Around the Ohio Statehouse

General Assembly Schedule

	Senate	House
October 15, 2025	Session at 1:30 PM	Session at 2:00 PM
October 21, 2025	Committee Hearings	
October 22, 2025	Session at 1:30 PM	Session at 2:00 PM
October 28, 2025	Committee Hearings	
October 29, 2025	Session at 1:30 PM	Session at 2:00 PM
November 4, 2025	Committee Hearings	
November 5, 2025	Session at 1:30 PM	Session at 2:00 PM
November 12, 2025	Session at 1:30 PM	Session at 2:00 PM
November 18, 2025	Committee Hearings	
November 19, 2025	Session at 1:30 PM	Session at 2:00 PM



Types of Levies: [LWVO Tool Kit](#)

Levy: A ballot measure that asks voters to raise funds immediately by taxing the value of property. The levy amount is for a set dollar amount, which is in effect for a specific number of years.

Many types of levies could be on the ballot— these are the most common

- Dual-purpose levy
- Emergency levy
- General levy aka current expense levy aka operating levy (most common)
- Permanent Improvement levy aka PI
- Renewal levy
- Replacement levy

Toolkit also gives you definitions, questions to consider and much more!



Important Definitions: Types of Levies

Additional levy: A type of ballot issue that would add a new tax to a levy already approved by voters for a specific purpose.

Dual-purpose levy: Type of levy used as a single ballot issue for both a permanent improvement levy or a bond issue combined with an operating levy. The issue may be continuing or limited. A permanent improvement/operating levy may be either a property tax or a school district income tax, but a bond/operating levy must be a property tax. The board, at the time it seeks the ballot issue, must state how much of the tax levy will be used for each purpose.

- See also: additional levy; emergency levy; general levy aka operating levy (most common); permanent improvement levy, renewal levy; replacement levy;

Emergency levy: Type of levy proposed for a specific dollar amount and generally used for current operating expenses, usually with a maximum five years. Due to the dollar amount of taxes charged by the levy needing to stay constant, the millage rate often decreases over time.

Replacement levy: Type of levy that asks voters to replace a limited levy when it expires. The levy must be for the same original purpose and original millage rate of the levy it replaces. A replacement levy will reset the effective millage rate based on current property values, meaning that a property whose value has increased will result in higher taxes for the property owner.

Renewal levy: Type of levy that asks voters to renew a limited levy when it expires. The levy must be for the same original purpose and is renewed at the effective millage rate. The property tax stays the same, and continues to decline as property values go up. It uses the original property values from when the levy was originally passed.

Important Definitions: Property Value

Appraised value: The appraised value is the fair market or current market value of the property and is the price at which property should change hands on the open market between two willing parties. **Asking authority aka government unit:** see government unit. The government authority who places the bond or levy issue on the ballot. This could be the state, a local government such as a county, city, or township, or local government units, aka special purpose authorities, such as a school district, fire department, or transportation.

Assessments/Assessed value: The assessed value is generally 35% of the property's appraised value.

Important Definitions: Millage and Tax Rates

Inside millage aka unvoted millage: The first 10 mills (or 1%) of property taxes billed to homeowners, which do not require any voter approval or restrictions. These inside mills are distributed generally among local government units.

Millage aka mill: The property tax rate, applied to the property's taxable value. It is expressed in mills per dollar of assessed property value.

- 1 mill= \$1 of tax per \$1,000 of assessed value, or \$.001 (35% of your appraised value). For example, a 1.0-mill tax on a house that is appraised at \$100,000 is \$35.
- See also: inside millage; outside millage

Outside millage aka voted millage: Millage that exceeds the 10 mills local government units can charge homeowners, which require voters approval to be applied to future taxes.

House Bill (HB) 920 aka 920 reduction factor: Legislation passed in 1976 that adjusted certain property tax rates, based on the idea that property taxes should not increase due to inflationary increases in property valuations.

Reduction Factor: Tax relief measure that eliminates the effect of inflationary changes in valuation due to reappraisals of existing real property. A reduction factor is applied to a full rate of a levy passed by voters, resulting in the effective tax rate of the levy.

Effective tax rate: The adjusted millage rate that is actually levied on a property.

Important Point

Myth:

Property taxes increase in proportion with property value assessments.

Reality:

Ohio uses a system (HB 920) to keep taxes stable when property values change. Whether property *values* increase or decrease in a neighborhood, tax *rates* are adjusted to prevent significant changes in the taxes owed. There is also a cap to how much property owners can be taxed overall.

Gov.Tax Working Group

Tasked with thoroughly examining issues related to how to provide meaningful property tax relief to homeowners and businesses while ensuring that funding for local schools, fire, police, EMS, libraries, and developmental disabilities is adequate.

Membership of the Property Tax Reform Working Group:

- Co-Chairman Pat Tiberi, President and CEO of the Ohio Business Roundtable
- Co Chairman Bill Seitz, former State Representative
- Krista Bohn, Allen County Treasurer
- Chris Galloway, Lake County Auditor
- Matt Nolan, Warren County Auditor
- Steve Patterson, Mayor of Athens
- Dr. John Marschhausen, Superintendent of Dublin City Schools
- Stephanie Starcher, Superintendent of Fort Frye Local Schools
- Denise Driehaus, Hamilton County Commissioner
- Gary Scherer, Pickaway County Commissioner
- Jeff Chattin, Pike County Commissioner

The Report: Issued September 30, 2025

1. Refine the process and definition of County Budget Commissions
2. Limit carry over balances for all taxing districts to 100%.
3. Enact legislation that eliminates the future use of substitute levies and rename all current substitute and emergency levies to “fixed-sum levies.”
4. 5. Closing the LLC loophole when buying and/or selling Class I (residential and agricultural) property.
5. 6. Support House Bill 186, as amended by the House Ways & Means Committee in June 2025, and extend its principles to inside millage.
7. Support House Bill 156, with an amendment. amended so the tax credit is the difference in increase from the previous taxing year, not accumulative from the base year, and then be passed and enacted. HB 156 creates a property tax credit for senior and disabled homeowners with limited incomes.
9. Restrict emergency levies to entities under fiscal caution,
10. Improve penalty and interest processes on delinquent property taxes for qualifying homeowners.
13. Property tax exemptions should be regularly reviewed and evaluated.
15. Support House Bill 154. Require that Ohio’s school districts have the ability to disapprove of a Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) program that will impact the school district.
20. Consideration of expanding the Homestead Exemptions and/or Implementing a Property Tax *Circuit Breaker*

Tax Bills

12 Bills

1 Joint Resolution

Update on Vetoes

Bans replacement property tax levies— VETOED — Now law since Senate Voted to Also Override

- TAXCD104 in “the budget comparison document”
- Replacement levies allow a local school district to replace an existing levy to adjust revenue for property value growth.
- They are an important tool used by local school districts to raise revenue when needed.

HB 129 : Limit ability to reallocate certain school property tax millage

- **Sponsors:** Dave Thomas
- **STATUS:** hearings: April 9, May 7, June 4, 2025, Sept. 24, Oct. 8
PASSED THE HOUSE 81/16 on Oct. 8
- Requires that current expense fixed-sum levies and school district income taxes be included in the calculation of a school district's 20-mill floor or a joint vocational school district's 2-mill floor for property tax purposes.
- Prohibits a school district from shifting the purpose of its unvoted property tax millage in a way that would increase the district's tax revenue.
- Bill breakdown

HB 309: Regards budget commissions, property tax, and certain funds

- **STATUS:** 4th hearing in House Ways & Means Committee on Wednesday 10/8/2025
PASSED THE HOUSE 77/19, Oct. 8, 2025
- Gives more power to county budget commissions
- **A substitute bill was added** that allows a county budget commission to reduce millage on any voter-approved tax levy aside from a debt levy ([More info here](#))
- Per Gongwer: Rep Troy (D) **painted HB 309 as an abrupt change for which local governments will be little prepared.**
- Rep Troy asked the sponsor (Rep Thomas) to further adjust the bill to avoid "giving the county budget commission the license to do whatever they want with...levies."
 - Thomas replied that taxpayers are calling out for more local control over ballooning tax rates.
- Rep Troy also suggested a longer safe harbor period for school districts that levy less than 20 mills. The bill currently proposes a one-year safe harbor.
 - Thomas replied, "Personally, I even think the one year is too long, depending on the circumstances."
- [Bill breakdown](#)

HB 186: Regards school district property taxes, school funding formula

- **Sponsors:** Hoops and Thomas
- **STATUS:** 7th hearing in House Ways & Means Committee on Wednesday 10/8/25; hearings: Apr. 7, 9, May 7, June 4, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 8
- **WHAT IT DOES:**
 - Authorize a reduction in school district property taxes affected by a millage floor that would limit increases in such taxes according to inflation
 - Require a corresponding adjustment in the school funding formula
 - [Read testimonies here](#)

Supported by DeWine's Task Force

Substitute Bill:

A SUBSTITUTE BILL was accepted "over Democrats' objections." Per Gongwer:

- "We essentially took a time machine, in a sense, back to 2022, and said if this bill were in place in 2022, what would tax bills look like in 2026? What would that credit amount be? What would the difference be if property owners saw their property tax bills in 2026?" —Rep. David Thomas
- Democrats on the panel questioned the feasibility and scope of that proposal and others, pushing instead for a more comprehensive approach that would see the state shoulder some of the fiscal impact.
- "We all understand urgency, but I don't know how a school district goes back in time and unspends two and a half years' worth of expenditures," [Rep. Chris Glassburn](#), D-North Olmsted, said, questioning the legality of that approach

- **From OEA:** We are using a Howard Fleeter analysis for HB 186. Total loss calculated would be \$950 million. Mostly in rural districts
 - Rural communities are majority on 20 mil floor

HB 335: Regards county budget commissions, property and sales tax, fund

- **Sponsor: Dave Thomas**
- **STATUS:** House Ways & Means Committee : hearings on 6/11/2025 and 6/18/2025, **Oct. 1, 8, 15**
- **WHAT IT DOES:**
 - [Bill analysis](#)
 - Affects all taxing entities,
 - Example: **School district property taxes**
 - Requires all current expense fixed-sum levies to be included in the calculation of a school district's 20-mill floor for property tax purposes.
 - Changes the name and purpose of a school district emergency levy, such that the levy must be referred to as a "fixed-sum levy" and can expressly only be levied for the district's current expenses, rather than for "emergency" purposes.
 - Disallow the renewal of an emergency levy.
 - Prohibits school districts from submitting new substitute levies to voters.
 - Authorizes a property tax credit for the owners of property located in a school district on the 20-mill floor property tax floor, with the goal of limiting a district's total property tax revenue growth from the floor to the rate of inflation.

HB 335 would:

Gut local services — hurting schools, communities, and first responders

Create a major "tax shift" by encouraging local governments to find other replacement revenue sources from their voters

- **Several local government groups testified against HB 335,**

A warning from Keary McCarthy, Executive Director, Ohio Mayors Alliance:

"If HB335 eliminates inside millage, local governments will face the prospect of reducing costs or raising revenue through other means. **This could result in hundreds, if not thousands, of additional property tax levy requests in communities across Ohio"**

HB 28 — Eliminate the authority to levy replacement property tax levies

- Sponsors: Matthew, A., Hall, T
- Committee: Senate Ways and Means.

PASSSED THE HOUSE on Mar. 19. Included in the State Budget, but was vetoed by the Govenor. House voted to override. Still need the Senate to weigh in on the override.

- Eliminates the authority of political subdivisions to levy replacement property tax levies, beginning with elections held on or after October 1, 2025.

*Unlike a renewal levy, a replacement levy allows subdivisions to receive the benefit of any growth in property tax values that occurred during the life of the existing levy.

RESOURCES:

- <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov//download?key=24850>
- <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/136/hb28>

New bill — HB 355

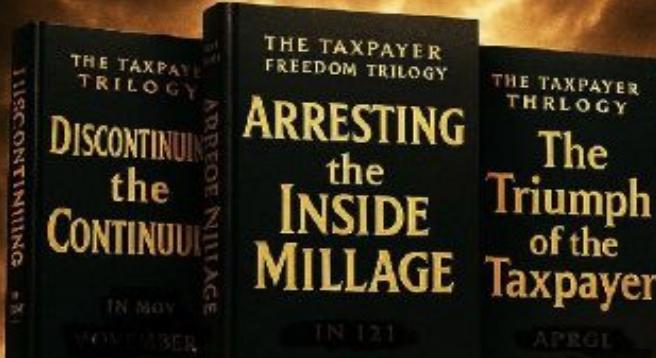
- Sponsors: Angela King and Dave Thomas
- In House General Government Committee
- Changes the requirement of just a simple majority of voters to pass local levies to at least 60%



Rep Gary Click
@clickforohio

Three bills coming soon to empower
taxpayers to take the reins when it comes to
property taxes. Stay tuned....

THE **TAXPAYER FREEDOM TRILOGY**



Sponsor: Rep Gary Click

Committee: Ways and
Means

● HB 420 — Enact Taxpayers Freedom Trilogy-Act I

Would eliminate continuing levies. All levies would need to have an end date.

Voters would have to evaluate the levy each and every time. “Each generation would have a voice in understanding the need for the levy.”

Existing continuing levies would expire by cutoff unless paying for a bond.

In the context of local government and property taxes, particularly in Ohio, a continuing levy is a tax that has no expiration date.

- Purpose: These levies provide a stable, long-term funding source for services like schools and townships. A majority of public schools in Ohio rely on them for reliable funding.
- Approval: For a levy to be enacted, voters must approve it. Unlike a limited-term levy, which expires after a set number of years, a continuing levy remains in effect indefinitely.
- Collection: Property owners continue to pay the tax until officials take action to remove or reduce it, or if it is replaced by a newer levy approved by voters.

- **HB 421** — Enact Taxpayers Freedom Trilogy-Act II

Local organizers would have the ability to reduce inside millage. Law allows local authorities to tax up to 10 mills (1%) in property taxes without going to the voters.

Petitioners would be allowed to go to voters to lower that 10-mill ceiling even lower.

Organizers would need to gather signatures from 15% of the area's voters in the most recent gubernatorial election to get the question on the ballot.

It would require two-thirds approval of local taxing authority to put restoring the 10-mill ceiling on the ballot.

Each county would be making the decision - not a statewide rule.

- **HB 422** — Enact Taxpayers Freedom Trilogy-Act III

Supermajority support would be needed for higher millage amounts. Levies less than 1 mill would only need a simple majority but levies of 1 - 1.9 mills would need at least 60% approval. Levies of 2 mills or more would need 66%.

Second and third bills could test the boundaries within the state constitution. The Ohio Constitution sets the terms, barring local authorities from taxing property “in excess of 1 percent of its true value” unless those levies are “approved by at least a majority of the electors.”

New Joint Resolution — HJR 6

- Introduced by Tex Fischer and Beth Lear
- Committee: Ways and Means

Proposing to amend Section 2 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to limit property taxes, whether voted or unvoted, to one and one-quarter per cent or, for certain owner-occupied homes, one per cent of real property's true value.

- Limit property taxes, whether voted or unvoted, to 1.25% or, for certain owner-occupied homes, 1% of real property's true value

SB 66: Include certain levies, taxes in school millage floor calculation

- Sponsors: O'Brien and Lang
- **STATUS:** hearings: Feb. 18, 25, 2025, 3rd hearing in Senate Ways & Means Committee on March 4, 2025
- Requires that emergency and substitute tax levies, school district income taxes, and allinside millage be included in the calculation of a school district's 20-mill floor or a joint vocational school district's 2-mill floor for property tax purposes.

HB 499: Modify laws governing county budget commissions, property taxes

- Sponsors: Barhorst (R), King ®
- Committee: House Ways and Means

Interesting Opinion Pieces

Ohio homeowners have lawmakers to blame for property tax mess | Opinion

Thomas Sudde Columnist October 5, 2025

Key Fleeter and Browning findings:

“In 2002, Ohio ranked 19th in state plus local taxes per capita; however, by 2021, Ohio’s rank had fallen to 30th, and Ohio’s state plus local tax revenues per capita were 12% below the national average.”

Ohio currently has the 8th highest property tax rate in the nation.” (Emphasis added.)

“Ohio has fallen from 35th nationally in the *state share* (emphasis added) of K-12 revenue in 2002 to 45th in 2023. [That] has obviously placed more pressure on school districts to fill the gap through increased local funding, which for Ohio school districts primarily means the local property tax.

Net of rollbacks, “state General Revenue Fund budget funding” — the GRF is Ohio’s central budget account — “for primary and secondary education grew by only 59% between [fiscal years] 2005 and 2025, when the inflation rate was 66.5% ... part of a broader pattern that has resulted in Ohio falling from 35th nationally on the state share of K-12 revenue in 2002 to 45th in 2023.”

His Conclusion:

“Statehouse flim-flam, coupled with huge legislative subsidies for “vouchers,” which help pay private school tuition for K-12 pupils, leave school boards no choice but to repeatedly ask voters for levies. That and inflated real estate prices are squeezing Ohio homeowners, especially older homeowners.

That’s what happens in a state whose legislature rigs (“gerrymanders”) its districts to comfort fat cats, and which thinks the Ohio Constitution is a list of hints, not a binding contract between voters and those they send to the Statehouse.”

Property tax circuit breaker is effective, targeted tax reform

Zach Schiller, Policy Matters Ohio

Key Message

Some Ohioans are paying too much in property taxes. Reform should help them — *without* making our tax code even less equitable and *without* harming schools and other public services that rely on property taxes.

Some Points:

- These politicians abandoned the Fair School Funding Plan. They used that money instead to pay for massive income tax cuts that primarily benefit the wealthiest.
- SB 22 and HB 365 both target relief to the households who need it while preserving critical funding for schools and other services. It does so with a “property tax circuit breaker”: a policy that refunds a portion of your property tax bill beyond a set share of your income.
- The circuit breaker works because the state covers the cost of the refund.
- Ohio can afford a circuit breaker by cutting the costly, ineffective tax breaks throughout our tax code. Policymakers should put communities, education, and struggling Ohioans ahead of politics.

LWVO Tax Positions

Criteria (Adopted July 1989)

LWVO supports the following tax principles as criteria to be used in evaluating individual taxes and the tax mix in Ohio. Taxes should:

1. Be fair and equitable;
2. Provide adequate resources for government programs while allowing flexibility for financing future program changes;
3. Be understandable to the taxpayer and encourage compliance; and
4. Be easy to administer.

Property Tax (Adopted March 1983)

1. **LWVO supports real property tax relief, financed by the state, in the form of the Homestead Exemption based on age, income, and disability income.**
2. LWVO supports the elimination of the real property tax rollbacks, both across-the-board and for owner- occupied homes.

Tax Mix (Adopted July 1989; Revised December 2010)

If an increase in state taxes is needed, LWVO prefers the income tax as a source of revenue because it tends to be progressive rather than regressive. Applying means testing to state property tax-relief programs would increase the revenue generated by the tax and make the system more equitable by not unduly burdening low-income individuals and families. Taxes on alcohol and tobacco are another revenue source if needed. An increase in sales tax, although less desirable, is another possible revenue source.

If a decrease in state taxes is called for, LWVO supports reducing the sales tax because it is regressive and less equitable. Tax relief for those at the lower end of the income scale should be considered if there is an increase in state taxes.

Positions on Specific Taxes

Taxes on Business (Adopted July 1989; Revised December 2010)

LWVO supports taxes on business as a source of state revenue especially because businesses should help pay for services received.

Income Tax (Adopted July 1989)

LWVO supports a personal income tax as a source of state revenue because it meets fair and equitable tax principles. The state income tax rates should be graduated.

Property Tax (Adopted March 1983)

1. LWVO supports real property tax relief, financed by the state, in the form of the Homestead Exemption based on age, income, and disability income.
2. LWVO supports the elimination of the real property tax rollbacks, both across-the-board and for owner- occupied homes.

Sales Tax (Adopted March 1983; revised June 1989)

1. LWVO supports a change in the base rather than a change in the rate of the sales tax. We favor broadening the base by reducing the number of exemptions.
2. LWVO supports application of the sales tax to non-essential services, tickets for professional athletic and entertainment events, and prepared food purchased for on-or off-premise consumption.
3. LWVO supports exemptions for food, other than prepared food sold for off-premise consumption, prescription drugs, prosthetic and surgical devices, and items for direct use (components in manufacturing and agricultural use).

Voting Rights Redistricting

Action Alert: Protect Voting Rights
Fair Districts Good Trouble
Program: Redistricting Shenanigans

ACTION ALERT: PROTECT VOTING RIGHTS

**THERE IS A NEW ATTEMPT
TO MAKE VOTING HARDER
HAPPENING AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL**



**HERE'S WHAT'S GOING ON
(and how you can help stop it)**

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

The Election Assistance Commission - aka the **EAC** - published a Federal Register notice asking for comments on a petition that wants to add a documentary proof of citizenship - aka **DPOC** - requirement to the federal voter registration form.

WHO'S THE EAC?

The EAC is an **independent, bipartisan commission** that helps election officials improve election administration & increase participation in the voting process.

They're the **only entity that can update the national voter registration form**, which any eligible American can use to register to vote in federal elections.

WHAT'S DPOC?

DPOC - Documentary Proof of Citizenship - is the very narrow list of documents that Americans would have to submit to prove citizenship.

For this petition, those documents are limited to:

- US Passport
- State-Issued Real ID-compliant driver's license indicating citizenship (this would only apply to license holders in Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Washington, Vermont)
- An official military ID card indicating citizenship (most do not)
- Federal or state government issued photo ID if the ID indicates US citizenship or if the ID is accompanied by proof of US citizenship

ACTION ALERT: PROTECT VOTING RIGHTS

WHY WOULD THIS BE BAD?

First, it's unnecessary. It's already illegal for noncitizens to register and vote in federal or state elections, and state officials already have efficient and effective systems in place to verify voters' eligibility and ensure accurate voter rolls.

Second, this requirement would make registering or re-registering to vote difficult or impossible for millions and millions of Americans.

Many Americans don't have access to these documents. Passports are expensive, & people who have changed their name, like women who have gotten married, are especially at risk.

IS THIS RELATED TO THE SAVE ACT?

This is a request to change the federal voter registration form through the **regulatory** process. The **SAVE** Act tries to do something similar through the legislative process.

Earlier this year, President Trump ordered the EOC to add these provisions through an Executive Order on voting, which the League is challenging in court.

The petition in EOC is a **backdoor way of** making it harder to vote that doesn't involve lawmakers.

We have been successful in blocking these efforts to make voting harder, but **this is new.**

SO WHAT CAN I DO?

The **good news** is that this is still in the comment phase, which means the government is gathering public opinion.

The **bad news** is that right now we are outnumbered, by a lot.

So we need to **flood the site with comments opposing this petition.**

Copy and paste our sample language at lwv.org/take-action or write your own.

Post your comment into the form on the regulations.gov site.

We don't have a lot of time- the **deadline to submit comments is October 20. Do this today.**

REDISTRICTING SHENANIGANS:

ADVOCATING FOR A FAIR CONGRESSIONAL MAP IN OHIO

[REGISTER HERE!](#)

*Learn how we fight for
representation for everyone.*



**October 15
7:30 PM
Virtual**

FAIR DISTRICTS GOOD TROUBLE BRIGADE

MAKE A FUSS!

CREATE SOME BUZZ!

TELL FAILED LAWMAKERS: DO YOUR JOB

- Join us at the Statehouse
- Make some noise!
- Point and laugh!

WHAT'S MAPPENING?



A COMMUNITY CONVERSATION ABOUT
FAIR MAPS FOR FAIR ELECTIONS

POLITICANS WON'T DO THEIR JOB
—
SO WE'RE SHOWING THEM HOW IT'S DONE



~~KENT
DAYTON
BOWLING GREEN~~



LWVUS Actions Around Congress:

The Unite & Rise 8.5 Playbook

Current Actions



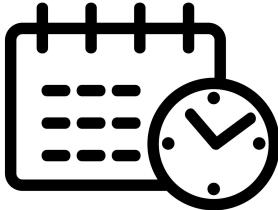
- Urge the EAC not to Require Documentary Proof of Citizenship
- Tell Congress to Guarantee the Right to Vote
- Tell your Senators to oppose the SAVE Act

New Toolkits



- [Census Engagement Toolkit 2025](#)
- [VOTE411 Resources Toolkit](#)
- [League in Action by OutreachCircle](#)
- [Vote Early Day \(Oct 28\)](#)

Events



October 14, 2025 3:30 pm – 4:30 pm ET

Democracy Integrity Briefing

Join LWVUS and the National Conference on Citizenship for a monthly briefing on national and statewide trends in mis-/disinformation. [Learn more](#)

October 16, 2025 2:00 pm – 3:00 pm ET

Observer Corps Training

Learn about the importance of being an election observer and how your League can build an observer corps network at the state and local level. [Learn more](#)

October 16, 2025 3:00 pm – 4:00 pm ET

2025 State Legislative Trends

Join the LWVUS advocacy team for a thorough review of the legislation passed during the 2025 legislative sessions across the country. [Learn more](#)

October 22, 2025

Building Coalitions to Amplify Action 3:30 pm – 5:00 pm ET

Join LWVUS for a conversation on intentional coalition-building and how your League can build relationships with similar “fight for democracy” organizations that speak to inclusion, expand access and opportunity, and make space for all those looking for a seat at the table. This session is part of our Democracy in Your Hands series. [Learn more](#)

Latest Press Releases



- [Voters, Civil Rights Groups Seek to Halt DOJ Attempts to Seize Pennsylvania Voter Data](#)
- [Emergency Relief Sought to Protect Upcoming Elections From Trump-Vance Administration Plot to Facilitate Illegal and Inaccurate Voter Roll Purges](#)
- [League of Women Voters Denounces Federal Militarization of Illinois Communities](#)
- [Class Action Lawsuit Challenges Trump-Vance Administration's Unlawful "National Data Banks" That Consolidate Sensitive Personal Information Across Federal Agencies](#)
- [LWV Announces Collaboration with the School Superintendents Association \(AASA\) to Support Student Voters](#)
- [Campaign Legal Center, the League of Women Voters and Common Cause Urge SCOTUS to Uphold Decades-Long Protections Against Big Money in Campaigns](#)
- [League of Women Voters Condemns Unjustified National Guard Deployment to Portland](#)

Announcements

New Format for Tracker and Action Alert Page now on website

Volunteers Needed for Study Committee: Concurrence with LWV Colorado on Religious Freedom

Webinar: Medicaid in the Schools

Next Lobby Call: Noon on October 28

New Formatting



We have been working on improving the formatting of both our tracker and action alerts.

Tracker

Action Alerts Rolling Document: Still Active and Important

Action Alert Index: A History of Alerts

A Word About Action Alerts!

1. We work in coalition on many issues and in partnership with a number of organizations. There is a need to keep our messages the same in order to be effective. Sometimes it is necessary to share alerts.
2. Action Alerts are time bound. When we issue an action alert, it is at a point whereby voices can make a difference. They are pointed, timely, with a definite focus and lose effectiveness over time. **URGENT is the key here.**
3. There is a strategy in what we are doing. Sometimes that means changing the focus, especially with bills with many parts.
4. Our Action Alert page will only contain alerts that are active because they could still have an impact. These are not actions or messages just to have something to do. Please, do not water them down or use them beyond their intent.
5. Tools for education: LTEs and Social Media posts.

Committee Needed!

At the September Meeting of the LWVO Board, approval was given for a committee to prepare concurrence materials for the LWV Colorado Religious Freedom position.

We need a co-chair and committee members. If interested, email Karen Leith @ kleith@lwvohio.org . We have access to their study materials.

POSITION

The League of Women Voters of Colorado stands for the separation of church and state and religious freedom founded upon individual conscience, free of social or political influence by any state or religious body; these fundamental civil rights are threatened by religious nationalism.

The First Amendment of the US Constitution reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The League of Women Voters of Colorado believes that the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment are cornerstones of our democracy. (Position - adopted by LWVCO 4/1/2025)



MEDICAID IN SCHOOLS: A RESOURCE AT RISK

VIRTUAL EVENT ON NOVEMBER 12 @ 7PM

This forum will discuss the looming impact of the federal budget passed this summer, which cuts the Medicaid funds schools receive to provide the health-related services mandated in a student's Individual Education Plan.

Moderated by LWV Issue Specialist Susie Kaeser, our guest is Alison Paxson, Policy and Program Manager of the Healthy Schools Campaign, formerly Senior Policy Associate of the Children's Defense Fund of Ohio. They will be joined by several representatives from local school districts.

**LEARN MORE & REGISTER AT THE LINK OR SCAN THE QR CODE
[BIT.LY/LWVOPRESENTSARESOURCEATRISK](https://bit.ly/lwvopresentsaresourcetrisk)**



League of Women Voters of Ohio | 471 E. Broad St. Suite 1630 | Columbus, OH | 614.469.1505 | lwvohio.org | find us @lwvohio on

Every day brings new decisions that impact Special Needs.

November is the 50th anniversary of IDEA. Come learn about the impact this has on all of us.



No Kings 2 | Saturday, October 18: times vary by location

- Find events [here](#)

Program Ideas from Local Leagues: Past, Present and Future Programs



2025 Schools and Library Funding 10-07-2025
youtube.com

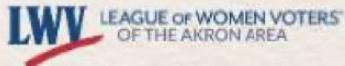
From Library program booklet -

2025 Schools and Library Funding: What Does it Mean for Lakewood?

Presented by Dr. Christina Collins with James Crawford, Kent Zeman, and Steven Ast

Tuesday, October 7, 7:00pm, Main Auditorium

If you're wondering how new state and federal laws are affecting education and libraries in Lakewood, you're not alone! Our community forum features keynote speaker, Dr. Christina Collins, who leads Honesty for Ohio Education, a grassroots nonprofit group dedicated to promoting understanding of public education policy and civic issues. Dr. Collins will be joined by James Crawford, Director, Lakewood Public Library, as well as Lakewood City Schools Treasurer Kent Zeman and Director of Teaching and Learning Steven Ast. Bring your curiosity and your questions for audience Q&A time! **This event is presented by League of Women Voters of Lakewood in collaboration with Lakewood Public Library.**



Mini-Zine **FOLDING PARTY**

Friday, October 10, 2025 at 1:30 PM

Northwest Akron Branch Library,
1720 Shatto Ave, Akron 44313

We're getting together to fold miniature magazines (aka, "mini-zines") that have easy to understand nonpartisan messages designed to engage voters and promote democracy. Join us!

Bonus Action: bring pen and paper or your computer if you'd like to [write letters to our legislators](#) urging them to reverse the devastating cuts to Akron Public School programs.



Notice the advocacy activities that have been added on!

**NEXT LOBBY CALL
OCTOBER 28, NOON**



Update on Legislation

