**Ohio Redistricting Commission - 8-31-2021**

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**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:00:00] Being time for, scheduled for, the meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission, I will call the Commission's meeting to order. First., we will have a roll call and will staff please call the roll.

**Clerk** [00:00:14] Co-chair Cupp (present), co-chair Sykes (present), Governor DeWine (here), Auditor Faber (here), President Huffman (here), Secretary LaRose (here), Leader Sykes (here).

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:00:30] With a quorum present, we will meet as a full committee, next item of business is the minutes. In your folders are the minutes of the last meeting. Anybody need a little more time to look them over or is there a motion to accept the minutes.

**Senate President Huffman** [00:00:48] Motion to accept the minutes.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:00:48] Is there a second?

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:00:52] Second.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:00:52] It's been moved and seconded. Are there any objections to the minutes that are laid before you? Seeing none, the minutes are approved, without objection. We'll will move on to adoption of the rules. At this time I would entertain a motion... at this time, I would entertain a motion to adopt the rules that have been circulated to the members' offices yesterday that are in the folders before you. Is there a motion to adopt?

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:01:21] So moved.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:01:21] It's been moved, is there a second? (Second) It's been moved and seconded before we take a vote on it, I just wanted to sort of verbally list some of the highlights of the rules. If there are highlights to rules, um... rule nine contains the procedure for presenting a plan to the commission. Anyone can submit a plan for consideration to the commission. The plan should contain visual representation of the proposed boundaries, and the plan could be submitted through the website at www.redistricting.ohio.org or mailed to the Ohio Redistricting Commission, c/o the Clerk of the Ohio Senate, The Ohio Statehouse, Columbus, Ohio, 43215. And rule 10, the important points in rule 10 are that any meeting of the at any meeting of the commission, a sponsor of a complete General Assembly plan, may present the plan to the redistricting commission. The rule allows for a ten minute presentation by the sponsor, a five minute comment period from the public. A majority vote of the commission is required to allow the sponsor or public to exceed the time limits. Members of the commission are permitted to ask questions of the sponsor, and members of the commission may request expert testimony about the plan. Also, there's a provision for amendments to the plan, any member of the commission may offer amendments to the plan. The co-chairs may offer amendments on behalf of the sponsors who are not members of the commission, and the commission is not required to vote on every plan presented to it pursuant to the constitutional rules. Article 11 on selecting a plan as the Redistricting Commission's proposed General Assembly district plan, which of course is different from a plan that is submitted by an individual to the redistricting commission for consideration. The Redistricting Commission will select one plan to present to the public as its proposed General Assembly District Plan for boundaries of the 99 House districts and 33 Senate districts. Any member of the commission may move to select a plan presented to the commission as the commission's one proposed General Assembly District Plan. And a simple majority vote of the commission is required to select the proposed General Assembly district plan. Rule 10 provides that there are three public hearings after the commission introduces its proposed plan. But before adoption of the plan, the commission will hold three public hearings on three separate days to seek public input into the plan. And members and co-chairs, on behalf of the sponsors, may move to amend the plan at any stage, and amend the plan at this stage as well. And then finally, adoption of the plan by the redistricting commission at the next meeting. Following the three hearings, redistricting commission may vote to adopt the proposed plan. To reiterate, the ten year map requires affirmative votes of four members, including at least two members of the commission who represent each of the two largest political parties in the General Assembly. The four-year map, if the commission is unable to achieve the requisite vote for a ten-year map, the commission may adopt a four-year map by a simple majority vote of the commission. So those are some of the highlights that contained in the rules before us. Are there any objections? We have a motion and second, any objections to adopting the rules? Seeing none, the rules of the commission will stand is adopted without objection.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:05:39] All right, we're now moving in on the agenda to other business. I think first we need a motion that the expenses incurred by the commission members and their designated staff for mileage and supplies in conjunction with the regional hearings held August 23 through 27, 2021, be reimbursed with the approval of both co-chairs. Is there a motion for that?

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:06:06] I would so move.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:06:08] Is there a second? It's been moved and seconded, any objections? Without objection, the motion will pass. The co-chairs office will provide further information at the conclusion of the meeting for those who need reimbursement. All right. Is there further business to come before this meeting of the Ohio Redistricting Commission.

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:06:35] Mr. Chair?

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:06:36] Mr. Co-chair.

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:06:37] Mr. Chair? I'd like to present a map from the members of the Ohio Senate Democratic Caucus. Will the staff please pass out the materials that are being submitted to the commissioners. Before you is a map that is our -- that in our estimation, not only meets our constitutional requirements, but follows the spirit of reform that Ohio voters have demanded of us. We heard loud and clear from the public last week during our road show that we need to meet our deadlines, have an open and transparent process, and share maps with the public. I asked Randall Routt, minority caucus policy adviser, to be here today to briefly summarize the map and how it was crafted. Before Randall gives a summary. I like the members of the commission and the public to know that this map has not been vetted or viewed by any outside groups organization. This is a starting point, and members of the Senate Democratic Caucus urge the members of the commission and the public to provide feedback and suggestions. I'm eager for the public assertions of maps to begin and look forward to other members of the commission submitting maps or offering amendments to our map at this point. Mr. Routt, would you give your overview.

**Randall Routt** [00:08:19] Thank you, Senator. My name is Randal Routt. I'm a minority caucus policy advisor for the Senate Democratic Caucus. I know many of you from a number of years working in the Senate. Co-Chair Cupp, Co-Chair Sykes and members of the Ohio Redistricting Commission. Thank you for the opportunity to speak about the redistricting plan as presented to you today. I'd like to take some time to walk you through how this plan was generated in compliance with and in the spirit of constitutional reforms to the Ohio redistricting process. To to draw the House map, we first looked at the largest county in the state by population. Franklin County, as required by the Ohio Constitution. Franklin County has a population of one million, three hundred twenty three thousand, eight hundred and seven, which allowed us to create 11 districts within it. We drew the remainder of the county within one additional district. We then repeated the process for the other 21 counties in the state with more than one house ratio representation. In other words, for the other 21 counties in Ohio whose populations are large enough to contain more than one house district. We did so from the largest county to the smallest, resulting in the creation of the first 77 districts. Two additional districts encompassing entire counties, Richland and Wayne, were then created. Finally, the remaining 20 districts were created by combining whole counties, municipalities and townships. As you will see, our house map fully complies with all constitutional redistricting requirements. It does not illegally split a single contiguous municipality or township in any district in the state. It splits counties as little as possible and only allow for population requirements. Only 12 of 64 counties with one, less than one house ratio representation are split between two districts. Our map also makes zero illegal community splits. We use the same process for the Senate districts, each of which must encompass three House districts. We started the process with the -- with the 24 counties in the state comprised of at least one house district, which resulted in the creation of the first 28 senate districts. We then drew the remaining five districts by minimizing county splits. In our map, only seven of eighty counties with less than one Senate ratio representation are split between two districts. In regards to representational fairness, the Ohio Constitution, Article 11, Section 6 also requires that districts closely match the voter preferences for candidates as expressed in statewide partisan elections of the past decade, or as we heard from last week's testimony, representational fairness. In short, our General Assembly districts should roughly match the way Ohio voters have indicated their preferences over the past decade. We calculated this in two ways. First, we use data from the 2021 Ohio Common Unified Redistricting Database to determine the total Democratic and Republican voteshare. We then looked at the simple vote totals of each eligible election, each partisan statewide election from 2012 to 2020, which resulted in a ratio of 45.9% Democratic and 45 per -- 54.1% Republican voters split over 10 years. For the purpose of map drawing, this would mean that a map would most closely match the call of Ohio voters, would include 45 likely Democratic and 54 likely Republican seats in the House of Representatives and 15 likely Democratic and 18 likely Republican seats in the Senate. Our house -- our House map includes 44 likely Democratic districts and 55 likely Republican districts. Our Senate map includes 14 likely Democratic districts and 19 likely Republican districts. And the issue of compactness, as you heard repeatedly last week in testimony, the Ohio Constitution also requires the General Assembly district are compact and kept communities of interest within the same district. It's important to note that many subdivisions are irregularly shaped, simply not contiguous. The map before you minimizes these community splits to the greatest extent possible. Some of these districts we see, like in Cincinnati, they have this little tail going in Cincinnati, that's part of the city. So we try to keep the city together there. In summary, this map plans adhere to the spirit of reforms passed overwhelmingly by the voters of Ohio. And with, as with federal law, including provisions concerning the protection of minority voting rights, is merely a starting proposal by the members of the Senate Democratic Caucus. No outside group or organization had reviewed the maps before, before you in advance of our submission to the commission and the public today. In addition to my testimony, I'm providing more detailed description of our plan and additional materials, I'd be happy to take any questions. And we also have our consultant, Chris Glassburn, with Project Govern, here to help answer any questions for you as well. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:14:16] All right. Thank you. Thank you for your presentation. Are there questions from members of the commission for the witness? Seeing none, thank you.

**Randall Routt** [00:14:27] Thank you.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:14:31] Is there any member of the public that wishes to testify at this time on on this proposal? Alright, see, none that will stand as a first consideration of the proposed map. Is there any further --? Go ahead Senator Sykes. Leader Sykes?

**House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes** [00:15:04] Thank you, Mr. -- thank you, Mr Chair, to the chairs of the committee. Last week I asked the question when we were in the Lima stop about when we could expect a map from the commission so we could start having the public hearings. And under our responsibility in Article 11, Section 3, it says that the commission to put forth a map before the deadline in subsequent paragraphs. The deadline is tomorrow. My question to the co-chairs and perhaps to the remaining members of the committee is, again, what is the pleasure of this committee, this commission, in putting forth a commission map by which we can all talk about? Or the members of the public can communicate with us about? We heard hours upon hours of testimony of people asking and requesting for that transparency and the ability to comment on the maps. And so I would like us to discuss at some point or have an answer before we leave today as to when the commission will put forth a map that people and members of the public can comment on.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:16:15] Other members may have some other comments, but the, a map is, is being developed carefully with regard to the data and the constitutional requirements, it is unlikely to be available before September 1st. Had the census data arrived on time, we probably would have had a map weeks ago. But because this is a new process and one which requires a fairly careful compliance with new constitutional requirements, I do not see a map that that I am... aware of that would be coming before the commission before September 1. And that, I think, would also fall within the constitutional provision that there is a fallback, if a map isn't adopted by September 1, that there is a additional process to go through in order to develop a map. So I think in this case, being careful and deliberate is a virtue when we're doing something this significant, which will have an impact for hopefully at least a decade. (Follow up?) Leader Sykes.

**House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes** [00:17:44] Thank you, Mr. Chair, appreciate that response and I do hope we are thoughtful and consider and work towards it in your map. You did refer to maps being drawn currently, using the data, it being delayed. I can only speak for myself on this one. I have not been privy to any of those conversations. And so, again, my question that I mentioned from last week, which I am carrying over this week, who on this commission is participating in that? I am I am not aware of such activity and have not been contacted about the data that you are looking at or considering in these maps that the commission, that I am a member of, is considering to put forth. So is this a, so I guess I'm restating the question from last week. Is this a commission map by the majority party? Is it just by the legislative leaders? Is it just the Republican legislative leaders? And what can I expect in terms of participating in that, if anything at all?

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:18:43] Well, thank thank you for the question. But as you know, maps are proposed by any, anyone, any member of the public. In fact, there's a contest, I believe, to draw a map, and the deadline is somewhere after September 1st. So the commission itself is not drawing a map, but we would expect maps to be presented to us for the commission's consideration, such as the map was presented here today. (Follow up, Mr. Chair). You may proceed.

**House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes** [00:19:15] Thank you. So if I could read for you Article 11, Section C, paragraph 2, which says, "the commission shall release to the public a proposed General Assembly district plan for the boundaries of each of the 99 House of Representative districts and 33 Senate commission districts. The commission shall draft the proposed plan in the manner prescribed in this article." So I think that's pretty clear that it is the commission who is responsible for putting forth a plan to, and as it subsequently says, for it to be considered to have those three hearings that we just voted for in the rules, in rule 9. And again, I would just like to, for the third or fourth time, inquire as to when as a commission can we expect this, or if we don't have an answer to that at this very moment, perhaps we can set a date on our next commission meeting and figure this out.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:20:13] I do not know when other maps are going to be presented, offered to the commission for consideration, but we obviously have a time deadline ticking of September 15th with a lot of procedure before that, which I would expect to be, to be met. So I don't have any timeline here today, but certainly willing to work with the, with the co-chair and members of the commission to begin to set those timelines. Senator Sykes, co-chair Sykes.

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:20:46] Mr. Co-Chair, in addition, one of the main reasons we put forward the map today is to indicate that maps can be presented and we are hopeful, you know, talk with you just, just now hopeful that we're going to be able to put a schedule together so that we will have adequate time, and the public will have adequate time. We would have several hearings, not maybe just three hearings, but will have several hearings so that we can meet our deadline and hopefully have a bipartisan plan.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:21:26] We did have a conversation, and that is certainly my goal, and I believe that I want to speak for other members of the commission, but I would think that's a goal that all members have. Chair recognizes Senator Huffman.

**Speaker 4** [00:21:40] Thank you, Co-Chair Cupp. And I guess, my understanding, there's sort of a, a presentation which anyone can present. And the Senate, senate Democratic caucus showed that they were the quickest to execute on this. Unfortunately, however, I just learned about this effort a few minutes ago, and there's already been some analysis. Apparently there are some constitutional violations in this map. And my staff will get with Senator Sykes and talk about that. And Section 5 of the Constitution has to do with incumbent senators and who have a three, in this case, three and a half years remaining on their term and the protection that those senators have. And those would be, frankly, Senator Sykes and myself and all senators who are in an even-numbered year. And those apparently were not taken into account. And I'm not prepared to discuss that today because I'd rather have our version of, of the Senate Democrats expert here today, to talk about that. I guess I'm a little, I'm not sure if the House Democrats are not going to present a map. If senator.. If Leader Sykes is not involved in that, or maybe that's a separate effort. But it was it was my expectation that ultimately there would be not only a Senate Democrat map and a Senate... Or excuse me, House Democrat map, or perhaps combined. But, you know, we could have four separate caucus legislative maps and then multiple maps presented by the public through whoever that would be. And that... And I think the purpose of the introduction language is, if the commission is... If the commission is going to adopt a map, there needs to be a hearing on that map rather than, in a separate time when it's introduced, unlike past procedure, because in the past, the former apportionment board would have a hearing and pass at all in the same hearing. And what we've done with the rules today, if folks don't realize, is the Constitution requires an introduction and one hearing. What we've done today is a... In addition to the introduction, three -- two additional hearings in different parts of the state, not required by the Constitution, but collectively, all seven members of this commission agreed to have two additional hearings. And the point here is that we're getting away from the way this was done in the past. It won't simply be meeting, vote, and it's over with. There will obviously be considerable hearings on this. And those hearings may change what the commission wants to do in one way or another. So I appreciate the effort by the Senate Democrats. And I'm... You know, I think this is the kind of discussion that Senator Sykes and I anticipated when we introduced this in 2014. And then with Senator Faber, I should add, as the president of the Senate at the time. And then that Senator Sykes, then-Representative Sykes and I, campaigned on in 2015. So I would expect, in addition to this map, there will be other maps, whether there's a House Democratic map separately or perhaps not. But, you know, we look forward to those other presentations and then ultimately for the one introduction that the Constitution calls for.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:25:24] Chair recognizes Auditor Faber.

**Auditor of State Keith Faber** [00:25:25] Thank you, I just I want to make sure I'm clear and I thought I was until the discussion just a second ago. Senator Sykes and the House... The Senate Democrats did not intend for us to vote on this map today because we haven't had the public hearings and we don't have the time to have the three public hearings prior to the the first date. It was just a starting point. The way I understood it was just a starting point for us to all take a look at and start seeing some concepts as we start working down this process. Was that the intent or were was this expected to be something that we could get done by by September 1st?

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:26:04] Mr. Auditor? That is the intent.

**Auditor of State Keith Faber** [00:26:07] Thank you. Not to have it done by September 1st, just to start the discussion at a benchmark to start from.

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:26:13] We are not trying to put any impediments in trying to meet the deadline of September 1st. The constitutional provision that the voters voted for. We still have that obligation. So we're not trying to skirt that. We're just trying to start the process of reviewing maps.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:26:35] Chair recognizes Representative Leader Sykes.

**House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes** [00:26:38] Thank you so much, Mr. Chair, and I agree this is a great discussion. I'm glad that we are having it. Again, I... the responsibility of this commission is to put forth a map and it is laid out in very plain language in Article 11, Section 3. It is in the second paragraph, "the commission shall release to the public a proposed General Assembly plan for the boundaries for each of the 99 House of Representative districts and the 33 Senate districts. The commission shall draft the proposed plan in the manner prescribed in this article." I think it is very clear that it is the responsibility of the commission. It does not say that is the responsibility of the Senate Dems or the House Dems or the Senate Republicans or the House Republicans or the Secretary of State or the Governor or the Auditor of State. It is the commission. And so, again, I would like to ask the question, when will the commission release to the public a proposed General Assembly plan for the boundaries for each of the 99 House of Representative districts and the 33 Senate districts?

**Senate President Huffman** [00:27:49] Mr. Chair, and I know that question is addressed to the two chairs. But I mean, it's very possible that... I think Leader Sykes is... That's accurate reading directly from the Constitution. I think what the Constitution says is, the commission needs to introduce a map collectively and the public needs to have at least one hearing on the map. We've added two today in the rules, for additional activity. And what that means is, the commission, at least by a four-to-three vote, must agree that they're going to introduce a map. And we may never get to that point. Or we may never get to that point by September 15th. And there's a lot of reasons for that. But it may simply be that only two... One or two or three people agree with a particular map for introduction. Now, I think probably, eventually we'll get to something, especially if we have the kind of dialog that the Senate Democrats talked about today in their presentation that Chairman Sykes talked about. So, I'm optimistic that we can have a map that the commission will introduce in time to do what we asked today in the rules, which is three, and that that the constitutional requirements will allow us to have a ten-year map. But so far, I don't think anyone has presented a constitutional map. You know, we are... We, the Senate Republicans, are working hard to try to do that. And it's extraordinarily difficult. As we, as I said, half of the senators in the General Assembly are protected over the next three and a half years, and that needs to be taken into account. That's not part of what changed in 2014 by the 15 that's been in the Constitution since 1967 and has been a bugaboo for mapmakers ever since. So I'm, I'm convinced that there will be something that at least a majority of the commission will allow to be considered. I encourage all four caucuses to do that work and make a presentation for consideration. And any of the statewide office holders, also, if they have, if not a full map, the suggestions on on how those things should be.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:30:25] Chair recognizes Representative Leader Sykes.

**House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes** [00:30:28] Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think that President Huffman and I are explaining very clearly how lawyers manage to keep themselves employed by arguing two sides of an argument. (laughter) And I would say for the record, that I don't believe that it says we should only have one hearing, that we should maintain the three hearings, that no matter the point in which the commission maps, the maps that shall be produced by the commission, are being put forth. But again, I would like to ask the question, at what point will the commission offer these maps? And let me re-up a previous question. The maps that the co-chair previously, previously discussed as being worked on, looking at data. At what point will the remaining members of the commission have an opportunity to weigh in on those on those details as they're being considered?

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:31:22] Obviously, when a map is presented, members of the commission have an opportunity to weigh in. Chair recognizes Secretary of State LaRose

**Secretary of State Frank LaRose** [00:31:32] Mr. Co-Chair, I appreciate the opportunity to speak, and I think that I want to make sure that we're not talking past each other in some ways. Because I think here as friends and colleagues, we want the same things. We're working through a process for the first time. What comes to mind to me is three words: situation, mission and execution. Now, this comes from... I went on a run a couple of days ago. That's when I do my best thinking. These are three words that come from my military background. Situation, mission and execution. So I was trying to think through this process in that sort of way that I was taught to think through mission planning. I want to talk through that just briefly. Situation. We did something remarkable as a state in 2015 and 2018, we created a new and hopefully balanced process for creating district lines for both congressional and state legislative districts. Many of us voted on that. Many of us worked very hard on that. I could tell you, I did personally. And and many of you remember that I came into the legislature in 2011 coming from Summit County, really dead set on, we needed to change this process. Part of that situation is that it requires bipartisan compromise to reach that 10-year map. Compromise leading to consensus to reach that 10-year map. We know that 70 and then 75 percent of Ohioans voted to approve that process, essentially charging us with this important mission. Now, we were thrown a curveball. We were given an inexplicable delay by the U.S. Census Bureau that has put us in a very untenable situation. We know how complex this is. And that's why I, I really my hats off to the to the Senate Democrats for getting this process done so quickly, because it is hard. I think that sometimes it's oversimplified in the public eye of why don't you guys just sit down with your state roadmap and your pencils and get this done? Well, the work of drawing shape files in a GIS system that complies with all of these requirements is enormously complex. And if we had gotten the Census Bureau in the spring when we should have, yeah, we would have been well into this process of compromise and finding the consensus between the two sides to get that done. We saw a map today. And again, I thank the Senate Democrats for doing that. That's a starting point, as they said in their in their testimony, that's a starting point for negotiation. Candidly, it sounds like there are work being done by Republican legislative caucuses to present a map, they're just not done yet. And as soon as they are done, then that'll be presented for our consideration. And that's that's where the mission part comes in. I want to be clear. I want a ten-year map. I hope, I sincerely hope that's the desire of all my colleagues. And I, I've heard some speculation about, you know, well, one side or the other is just resigned to a four-year map. I certainly hope that's not the case. Because the mission that the people of Ohio gave for us was to was to create a ten-year map. We know that part of this situation is that three Republicans could vote no on the map, and it's still passed. But if any one Democrat votes no on the map, it's not a it's not a ten-year map. And so that means, you know, Leader Sykes and Senator Sykes, that that creates a unique scenario there where we need to work together if we're going to reach a ten-year map. So here's the execution part. The mission accomplishment part. We've seen one map today, hopefully soon. And I hope we don't, be unduly hasty about this, but soon we can see some other maps. And at that point, when both sides or parties or people, groups, whoever have put out their proposals, then we can start the compromise. And compromise is not a failure. It's how statesmen and women solve problems, and it's what leads to consensus. So that's when the compromising and the consensus building can begin. And we will get to that hopefully very soon so that then we can adopt a commission map and then have our three public hearings and then finalize that and create a ten-year map that complies with both the spirit and the letter of the Ohio Constitution. That's my sincere hope. And I got to tell you, all of you, that I am willing and eager to work with any one of you to make that mission successful.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:35:28] Chair recognizes Representative Leader Sykes.

**House Minority Leader Emilia Sykes** [00:35:31] Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate all of the commentary and the lectures and the responsibility, I think we all understand our task at hand. But the reality is there is no map put forth by the commission, which is required by the Constitution, that the minority party members can vote yes or no on. And my question still remains, at what point and what is the process for us to do that? I think that deserves an answer and a clear answer. And if we can't get an answer today, then I propose we set forth another meeting of this commission to, to move forward and figure this out.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:36:12] Well, I would disagree a bit that you haven't received an answer, I think you've got an answer three or four times already and there will be another meeting of the commission, you know, fairly shortly to... to commence all that... process. And I would be working with the co-chair to set those set those future meeting dates. (pause).

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:37:26] All right, is there... is there further business come before the commission today? Hearing none, is there...?

**Sen. Vernon Sykes** [00:37:35] I will be working with the co-chair to come up with the schedule as soon as possible.

**House Speaker Robert Cupp** [00:37:42] We will be working very diligently to have that schedule set and working with members of the commission to make sure they are available. All right, with that, is there any further business to come before the commission today? Hearingn one, without objection. The meeting will be adjourned. Hearing no objection, the meeting is adjourned.