

The Eagle

Winter 2020

Volume 22 — Issue 1



Abortion Provider Gets New License

Just when we thought the Women's Med Center (WMC) in Kettering would be shut down for good, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) decided to give them a new operating license!

This ongoing saga began in 2016 when ODH revoked the WMC's license to operate an "ambulatory surgical center." Abortion clinics like the WMC are required by state law to have a written transfer agreement with a hospital within a 30-mile radius in the event a patient needs emergency medical care. The WMC, run by the notorious abortionist Dr. Martin Haskell, had been unable to obtain such an agreement.

The WMC subsequently sued ODH in the Second District Court of Appeals in September 2018. The court ruled in March 2019 that ODH had the authority to revoke the operating license. Not satisfied with this decision, WMC appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court. The justices voted 4-3 in August 2019 to deny WMC's appeal, which should have been the end of the story. Not giving up, however, WMC filed another appeal with the state court, but this second appeal was denied on Oct. 29 by the same 4-3 vote.

In a shocking and unexpected development, on Nov. 14 ODH granted Haskell's clinic another license to operate. To avoid the need for a hospital transfer agreement,

ODH granted a "variance" to WMC. The variance lists four local doctors who agree to back-up WMC's abortionists at a local hospital should one of their patients need emergency care. ODH thus went against the Ohio Supreme Court's decision issued only two weeks earlier. The Right to Life Action Coalition of Ohio (RTLACO)

is working with state officials to try to reinstate the Supreme Court's ruling against WMC. Pro-life citizens are urged to contact ODH Director Dr. Amy Acton and ask her to explain and defend the department's action regarding WMC (614-466-2263 or 466-

3543; e-mail form at www.odh.ohio.gov).

Dec. 18 Votes on Impeachment

All Republican House members from Ohio voted NO on the impeachment of Pres. Donald Trump: Balderson, Chabot, Davidson, Johnson, Jordan, Joyce, Gibbs, Gonzalez, Latta, Stivers, Turner, and Wenstrup.

All Democrat House members from Ohio voted YES: Beatty, Fudge, Kaptur, and Ryan.

Down Syndrome Law Blocked

In December 2017 the General Assembly passed a law that prohibits an abortion simply due to a fetal diagnosis of Down syndrome. In February 2018 several pro-abortion groups filed suit in federal court to block the law. District Judge Timothy Black subsequently issued an injunction banning enforcement of the law.

The state of Ohio appealed the district court ruling to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. On October 11, 2019, a three-judge panel confirmed the district court ruling by a vote of 2-1. The two judges in the majority were R. Guy Cole (a Clinton appointee) and Bernice Donald (an Obama appointee). They opined that the 2017 Ohio law was "likely unconstitutional." Dissenting Judge Alice Batchelder said the decision "would undermine the principle that the Down syndrome population is equal in value and dignity to the rest of Ohio's population."

In November Ohio Attorney General Dave Yost filed a request for reconsideration by the full Sixth Circuit judges. Sixteen conservative-leaning states joined with Ohio in calling for the *en banc* hearing. They say the states have a legitimate interest in barring Down syndrome abortions, and laws like the one in Ohio can prevent abortion from becoming a eugenics tool.

SOGI Laws Spring Up in Ohio

Special rights ordinances for LGBTQ persons are starting to make inroads in Ohio. This past year SOGI (sexual orientation gender identity) ordinances have been passed in Cuyahoga County and in the cities of Medina and Westerville. These laws are designed to provide "protection" to a special class of LGBTQ people in employment, housing, and public accommodation. SOGI laws can result, for example, in members of the opposite sex using restrooms, locker rooms, and athletic programs of their choice.

Local SOGI laws are being pushed by Equality Ohio, a gay rights group that has been lobbying for several years for a SOGI law at the state level. They are currently promoting House Bill 369 and Senate Bill 11 in the General Assembly (see article on page 6).

Fortunately, some communities are fighting back against SOGI legislation. The Ohio Christian Alliance has been a key group raising the alarm about this latest *continued on next page*

SOGI laws (continued)

LGBTQ tactic. The SOGI ordinance passed in Medina has been challenged by a referendum effort to place a repeal of the ordinance on the 2020 general election ballot. OCA's Chris Long has been spearheading this petition drive.

A SOGI proposal in Chillicothe was permanently tabled when numerous citizens showed up to oppose the measure.

Westerville passed a strong SOGI ordinance on Dec. 3 over the objections of a number of citizens. Many other citizens were unaware of the proposal, which was not well publicized. Concerned citizens are considering whether to launch a petition drive in an effort to negate the ordinance.

OCA's Chris Long states: "Radical homosexual interests can only succeed if concerned citizens do nothing. The risk to religious liberty is real." He added that the intent of Equality Ohio and similar groups "is to force their lifestyle on houses of worship and people of faith."

State Superintendent Gets 8% Raise

The State Board of Education gave State Superintendent Paolo DeMaria a \$15,000 raise (8%) in November, which brings his salary to \$210,000. The vote on the raise was 11 to 5, which indicates that at least some Board members thought the increase was excessive. Dissenters wanted to hold the salary to a 2.75% cost-of-living increase. DeMaria's salary is considerably higher than that for Gov. Mike DeWine (\$153,000).

Board member John Hagan and four others expressed a desire for DeMaria to leave his position. Sarah Fowler complained that DeMaria has not kept the Board informed on certain issues and has not accurately represented the Board's positions to the legislature. DeMaria was said to be evasive and slow to answer Board members' questions. Hagan commented that other Department of Education staff members are also not forthcoming with information. The State Board has authority over the Department, but one gets the impression that staff members are reluctant to share key information with the Board. That is, the Department prefers that the Board just goes along with their plans.

Board President Laura Kohler supported DeMaria and said "this salary is appropriate and represents a good value." Vice President Charlotte McGuire called the pay "equitable and fair."

It was noted that under DeMaria's leadership the state report cards showed academic improvement in the 2018-2019 school year. This statement is deceiving, however, since the benchmarks under which school systems are rated were lowered.

DeMaria was selected as Superintendent in 2016 by a unanimous vote of the State Board. He has a rich



background of experience in education and government, having served as Ohio state Budget Director, Vice Chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, Associate Superintendent of the Ohio Department of Education, the Finance Director for the Ohio Senate, and the governor's Chief Policy Advisor.

The State Board of Education is a composite of eleven members elected by districts and eight members appointed by the governor. Most members tend to be liberals who favor tight government control of the public education system. They generally oppose school choice options, and they support progressive policies in such areas as social-emotional learning, comprehensive sex education, statewide student assessments, social justice, situational ethics, *et al*.

The current State Board only has five members who generally espouse conservative principles: Sarah Fowler, John Hagan, Kristen Hill, Jenny Kilgore, and Lisa Woods. Not surprisingly, these are all *elected* members who have accountability to the citizens who voted for them.

Ohio Needs Tax Reform

The Buckeye Institute's Rea S. Hederman, Jr., commented on the *2019 Kiplinger Tax Map*, a report that compares tax rates in the various states. Hederman stated that "being above average on taxes has made Ohio one of the ten 'least tax-friendly' states in the country. The [Kiplinger] study, which notes that Ohio's major state and local taxes are 'all above average,' once again shows why the Buckeye state is in desperate need of tax reform."

The Kiplinger study notes that "none of the major state and local taxes in the Buckeye State are sky high." However, when you add in local income taxes, the state is well above the national average. Property and sales taxes are also high compared to national averages. Then there are additional taxes on motor fuel, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages, and wireless service.

Hederman quoted from a Buckeye Institute study (*Sustaining Growth: Tax and Budget Principles for Ohio*) on how Ohio's tax burden can be lessened. Buckeye recommends (1) lowering Ohio's commercial activity tax and the individual income tax, (2) simplifying state and municipal tax codes, (3) returning budget surpluses to taxpayers through lower taxes, and (4) tying state expenditures to inflation and population growth. Hederman said with these changes "we will see more businesses move into the state, more job growth, and the size of Ohio's paychecks increase. And Ohio will finally be above average in a way we can all agree is good for the Buckeye state."

Voucher Expansion Causes Concern

House Bill 166, the biennial budget bill, was passed by the Ohio General Assembly last July. The budget expands the EdChoice scholarship (voucher) program so that many more families are now eligible to receive state funds to attend private schools. Ohio entered the school choice movement in 1996 with the Cleveland Scholarship program, and voucher opportunities have expanded since then. The EdChoice program began in 2005, expanded in 2013, and grew again in 2019 with the passage of H.B. 166. The scholarship pays up to \$4,650 for grades K-8 and \$6,000 for grades 9-12.

Public schools are rated using a state report card system. A school can end up on the voucher-eligible list because of their overall letter grade or else one of the component grades on the report card. Any student who attends a poorly-rated school may apply for an EdChoice scholarship. In addition, H.B. 166 has a provision for all low-income students to apply, regardless of the school they attend.

In 2019 there were 487 schools statewide on the voucher list, but with the EdChoice expansion this number will grow to about 1233 this year. This has the potential to greatly increase the number of applications for vouchers. Most students will likely remain in their current school even if it appears on the voucher list, but the prospect of a significant exit of students is causing concern in many public school districts. The reason is obvious: when a student accepts a scholarship, the public school loses the state funding for that student. Many public school officials are characterizing the voucher expansion as an attack on public education, and they are lobbying legislators to make changes in the criteria for voucher eligibility.

We believe that school choice is good, both for the students and the education system. It forces schools to compete for students in a free-market model that will raise the overall quality of education. School choice allows families to select an education environment that best meets their needs. We also believe that government funds should follow the student, whether they are in public school, private school, or home education. Non-public school families pay taxes like everyone else, so it is unfair for government funds to go exclusively to public schools. In short, increasing the availability of scholarships is a good thing.

Nevertheless, Senate Education Committee Chair Peggy Lehner recognizes the complaints about EdChoice expansion and says “it needs to get fixed.... This is a very important issue.” However, she doubts that the situation can be addressed before the 2020 voucher application system opens on Feb. 1. Chad Aldis (Fordham Institute) said

the increase in voucher-eligible schools is not surprising, based on the criteria established by state law. Fordham has pushed for a voucher system based solely on family income.

In addition to the question about public school funding, another issue is *capacity*. With a large influx of new students, can private schools develop the resources to accommodate them? This could take a while, but if the demand is there the private school capacity will grow over time.

Current Ohio Legislation

It was a busy Fall as several bills of interest to pro-family citizens were considered in the General Assembly. The following is a summary of activity in October-December 2019.

Education bills

House Bill 164. The Student Religious Liberties Act passed in the House by a vote of 61-31 on Nov. 13. The bill assures that public school students of any faith cannot be discriminated against for the free exercise of their religion. Liberal opponents tried to stop H.B. 164 by claiming it to be “anti-science.” That is, it might allow alleged “non-scientific” beliefs like intelligent design to be considered in the classroom. Aaron Baer (Citizens for Community Values) exposed this as a “completely baseless lie,” noting that other states with similar laws have not faced this issue. H.B. 164 is now being considered in the Senate Education Committee, where we hope it has a favorable reception.

Senate Bill 121. This bill requires the State Board of Education (SBE) to develop health education standards for K-12 schools. Hearings were held last Fall in the Senate Education Committee, but a vote has not yet been taken.

In testimony, Melanie Elsey (Eagle Forum) opined that S.B. 121 is “completely unnecessary” because current law already allows the SBE (as well as local schools) to adopt health education standards. Linda Harvey (Mission America) warned that the bill “will be a convenient opening to radical, pro-abortion ‘comprehensive sex education’ (CSE) in Ohio Schools.” That is, it is quite likely that any standards developed by the SBE would reflect the CSE-based National Health Education Standards. Diane Stover (Ohio Value Voters) noted that current Ohio law requires that schools emphasize abstinence from sexual activity before marriage. Stover then expressed concern that S.B. 121 has “no controls in place to ensure that children be protected from harmful curriculum [like CSE].”

S.B. 121 and a similar bill in the House (H.B. 165) are not needed. They are bad policy and should be rejected.

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Current Ohio legislation (continued)

H.B. 305. This bipartisan school funding bill, sponsored by Rep. Bob Cupp (R) and Rep. John Patterson (D), has strong support in the House with 66 co-sponsors. H.B. 305 is an effort to address the Ohio Supreme Court's decision in the longstanding *DeRolph* case that Ohio's school funding system is "unconstitutional."

A number of hearings were held last Fall on H.B. 305 in the House Finance Committee. Subcommittees of experts have analyzed and modified the bill, but supporters admit that there is still a long road ahead to finalize the product. H.B. 305 seeks a more equitable school funding formula, one that relies less on property taxes and more on wealth in the district, needs of the student population, and other factors.

It has been estimated that an *additional* \$1.5 billion will be needed to fully fund the provisions in H.B. 305. This would be a 15% increase over the state's current \$9.3 budget for K-12 education.

Aaron Churchill (Fordham Institute) argues that pouring more money into schools does not assure better results. He criticizes H.B. 305 for not linking funding to performance: "The state shouldn't micromanage the way in which schools spend money, but it should insist on satisfactory student results in return." He also suggests linking "funding increases with reforms to archaic laws that lead to ineffectual spending." Some areas in need of reform include teacher tenure, fixed salary schedules, the licensure process, and benefits (healthcare/pensions).

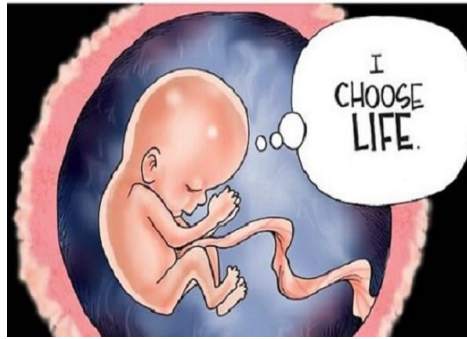
Churchill concludes: "While there are commendable aspects of the Cupp-Patterson plan, it falls noticeably short on any proposal to ensure that schools leverage dollars to benefit students."

H.B. 310. Hearings began in October on the Ohio Anti-Bullying and Hazing Act. The bill would require schools to adopt a policy to "take a disciplinary action against a student who commits an offense of harassment, intimidation, or bullying." H.B. 310 has not yet moved out of the Primary and Secondary Education Committee.

H.B. 321. Hearings began in October on this bill, known as Erin's Law, in the House Health Committee. One of the witnesses was Erin Merryn, a Chicago resident who was abused as a child. H.B. 321 would require annual age-appropriate instruction in child sex abuse and in dating/sexual violence prevention. The bill passed out of the House Health Committee by an 11-0 vote in November, but it was subsequently re-referred to the Rules and Reference Committee and then the Primary and Secondary Education Committee.

Pro-life bills

H.B. 413. Last November Rep. Ron Hood (R) and Rep. Candice Keller (R) introduced the Life at Concep-



tion Act, which would effectively end abortions in Ohio. H.B. 413 has 19 Republican co-sponsors. The bill comes after federal District Judge Michael Barrett blocked the state's heartbeat bill (S.B. 23) last July. S.B. 23 is now working its way through the courts on appeal.

H.B. 413 would recognize an unborn child as a person with full

legal protections. The bill creates two new felonies – abortion murder and aggravated abortion murder. Rep. Keller said the "time has come to abolish abortion in its entirety and recognize that each individual has the inviolable and inalienable right to life." H.B. 413 is backed by the Right to Life Action Coalition of Ohio.

Opponents of the bill have called it a political stunt and an attempt to strip women of their reproductive freedoms. The usual pro-abortion advocates are vigorously fighting the bill. H.B. 413 has been assigned to the House Criminal Justice Committee.

S.B. 155. The Abortion Pill Reversal Act, sponsored by Sen. Peggy Lehner (R), passed the Senate by a vote of 23-10 on Nov. 6. This pro-life measure requires doctors to inform patients that the first pill taken in a chemical (mifepristone) abortion may be reversed with a large dose of progesterone. This information may cause the woman seeking an abortion to reconsider her decision before the fetus is terminated. S.B. 155 now goes to the House for further hearings. The bill is supported by Ohio Right to Life, Right to Life Action Coalition of Ohio, and other pro-life groups.

S.B. 208. The Born-alive Abortion Survivors Act, sponsored by Sen. Terry Johnson (R), passed the Senate by a vote of 24-9 on Nov. 6. This bill requires healthcare professionals to give the same medical care to an infant that survives an abortion as they would for any other newborn baby. Doctors would also be required to report any abortion attempt that results in a born-alive child.

S.B. 208 was prompted by news from other states (e.g., New York and Virginia) that have tried to expand late-term abortion rights. The bill is supported by Ohio Right to Life, Right to Life Action Coalition of Ohio, and other pro-life groups. The bill will now be considered in the House.

H.B. 297. This bill, sponsored by Rep. Timothy Ginter (R) and Rep. Jena Powell (R), would allow an income tax credit for donations to a "qualifying pregnancy resource center." The nonrefundable credit would amount to 50% of the donation. Contributions to any organization that provides nontherapeutic abortions would *not* be eligible for the credit.

H.B. 297 passed out of the House Ways and Means Committee by a 12-7 favorable vote on Dec. 11.

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Current Ohio legislation (continued)

Second Amendment bills

About thirty bills involving Second Amendment issues are currently active in the General Assembly. We will only list three of particular interest.

S.B. 237. The Ohio Duty to Retreat Act, sponsored by Sen. Terry Johnson (R), would remove the “duty to retreat” requirement for victims of violent crime. Johnson said: “Self-defense is a basic, natural human right.” If a law-abiding citizen is confronted by an assailant, “that victim should not have to bear the further burden of attempting to run away or retreat before defending their life.”

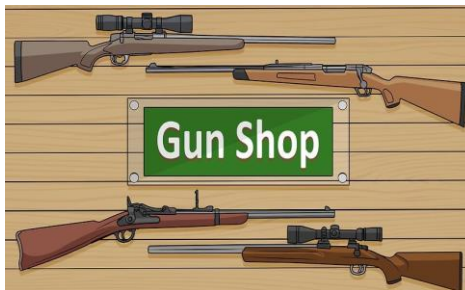
S.B. 237 was introduced last November, and hearings were held in November and December in the Senate Government Oversight and Reform Committee. The bill is endorsed by the National Rifle Association (NRA), Buckeye Firearms Association (BFA), and Ohio Gun Owners (OGO). According to the NRA at least 27 states allow a person to use defensive force without a retreat requirement.

H.B. 381. The Ohio Stand Your Ground Act was introduced last October by Rep. Candice Keller (R) and Rep. Ron Hood (R). The bill has been assigned to the House Criminal Justice Committee, but no hearings have yet been held. The content of H.B. 381 is similar to that of S.B. 237, and it is unclear which of the two bills will move forward. H.B. 381 is supported by BFA and OGO.

Rep. Keller said the reason they introduced the bill was “to combat the current gun control/restriction proposals here in the Ohio House that will simply serve to place restrictions on law-abiding gun owners and further erode our Constitutional right to keep and bear arms.” She was referring to a number of recent proposals by Democrat legislators, such as House Bills 240, 316, 317, 319, 320, 335, 348, and 349.

S.B. 221. The STRONG Ohio bill, sponsored by Sen. Matt Dolan (R), was introduced in October. It has only two co-sponsors, both Republicans. STRONG is an acronym for Gov. Mike DeWine’s plan to address gun violence in the Buckeye State. The governor says the bill is part of a “violence prevention plan [that] will preserve constitutional rights, expand treatment options, and prevent violence through: Safety protection orders, Thorough background checks, Rigorous due process, Ongoing help to those in crisis, New state background checks, [and] Greater penalties for gun crimes.”

Sen. Dolan said “I understand this bill probably doesn’t go far enough for some and goes too far for others.” S.B. 221 does not contain a strict “red flag” provision to seize guns from those considered dangerous. It also excludes mandatory universal background checks on gun purchases. If these items were included, many gun-rights legislators (mostly Republicans) would



reject the bill. On the other hand, many Democrat lawmakers are demanding stronger gun control legislation, and backers of S.B. 221 hope that the bill is bold enough to gain their support.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* has endorsed the bill, calling it a “good first step to help keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people.” Knowing that the General Assembly has an affinity for Second Amendment rights, the *Enquirer* notes that if “voters are truly intent on transforming gun laws in Ohio, change will have to start with who they elect to represent them in the Statehouse.”

S.B. 221 has over 200 pages, so we can only give a brief overview of some of the main provisions. The plan centers on voluntary background checks of buyers when individuals purchase guns. It modifies “pink slip” laws to involuntarily commit people found to be a danger to themselves or others. A judge determines whether the person needs long-term treatment and if their guns should be confiscated. Penalties for certain firearms law violations are increased. Treatment options are broadened for those suffering from mental illness, drug addiction, and alcohol abuse. Crime reporting systems in the state are upgraded.

S.B. 221 is being opposed by major players in the gun lobby, including the National Rifle Association, Buckeye Firearms Association, and Ohio Gun Owners. Some of their main concerns are that (1) the new “voluntary” background check system will become a *de facto* mandate; (2) the expansion of exceptions for doctor-patient confidentiality will create privacy issues; (3) the increases in penalties for weapons possession while under disability are extreme and unfair; and (4) provisions for involuntary commitment of drug addicts and alcoholics can interfere with fundamental Constitutional rights.

David Weber (NRA) concludes: “In its current form, S.B. 221 undermines the Second Amendment rights of Ohio’s law-abiding citizens while doing nothing to keep our communities safer.” With opposition from the gun lobby, S.B. 221 faces an uncertain future. The bill was assigned to the House Government Oversight and Reform Committee. Hearings were held in November and December.

Gov. DeWine has made S.B. 221 his number one priority in firearms legislation: “I am not going to get into other issues that are related to guns, and I don’t think the legislature should, until we pass this.” He was referring specifically to H.B. 178 (carrying a concealed handgun without a permit, *i.e.*, “constitutional carry”) and H.B. 381/S.B. 237 (“stand your ground” proposals).
continued on next page

Current Ohio legislation (continued)

Miscellaneous bills/resolutions

H.B. 369. This so-called Ohio Fairness Act was introduced last October by Rep. Michael Skindell (D) and Rep. Brent Hillyer (R), with 37 co-sponsors – all Democrats. This bill in reality is an “unfairness act,” in that it gives special status to LGBTQ people as a protected class under the state’s anti-discrimination laws. H.B. 369 is a “SOGI” (sexual orientation gender identity) law. It would do on the state level what SOGI ordinances do in some Ohio communities (see article on Page 1).

H.B. 369 is a “must defeat” bill for conservatives. Aaron Baer (Citizens for Community Values) says: “This House Bill is the single greatest threat to religious freedom, parental rights, and the privacy and safety of women and children.”

Proponent testimony on H.B. 369 began in the House Civil Justice Committee in November. A companion bill (S.B. 11) received proponent testimony in the Senate Judiciary Committee last May, but no further action has been taken. SOGI bills were introduced in the previous five General Assemblies, but fortunately none was ever passed into law.

H.B. 194 and S.B. 111. These two bills would legalize and regulate sports betting in Ohio. The bills originated after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 2018 that it is up to individual states to decide whether they will allow betting on sports events.

Gov. Mike DeWine announced last November that he wants the General Assembly to pass a bill legalizing sports betting. He believes that sports gambling will come to the state in one way or another, and he prefers that it be done through the legislature. DeWine fears that if the state doesn’t take action, gaming interests will initiate a ballot measure on sports betting. In that case it could lead to special interests controlling the process rather than the General Assembly.

Both H.B. 194 and S.B. 111 would allow sports wagering at Ohio casinos and racinos, plus a mobile option. The main difference between the bills is that in the House version betting would be overseen by the Ohio Lottery, and in the Senate version it would be the Ohio Casino Control Commission.

Hearings were held last Fall in the House Finance Committee on H.B. 194, and in the Senate General Government and Agency Review Committee on S.B. 111. It seems likely that one bill or the other will be acted upon before the end of the year. The bills are rightly opposed by pro-family groups including Citizens for Community Values, Ohio Value Voters, and Stop Predatory Gambling.

We believe there is too much gambling in Ohio already, and that the state should reject the opportunity to add sports betting to the existing casino, horse track,

and lottery venues. The people who gamble the most are generally the ones who can afford it the least. Many individual lives and families have been disrupted by addictive gambling, placing a burden on social services to address the problems caused by gambling debt. The state is profiting off of addicted gamblers, and everyone knows that gaming is stacked against the bettor.

House Concurrent Resolution (H.C.R.) 11. This is a resolution “to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel.” The measure is sponsored by Rep. Candice Keller (R) and Rep. Darrell Kick (R), with twelve Republican co-sponsors. In 2017 Pres. Donald Trump recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and H.C.R. 11 confirms that the state of Ohio agrees with that designation.

H.C.R. 11 passed out of the House Federalism Committee by a 7-2 vote in October. The full House has not yet acted on the resolution.

House Resolution (H.R.) 180. Hearings continued last Fall on this proposal sponsored by Rep. Jena Powell (R) with 18 Republican co-sponsors. This is a common-sense resolution “to declare that pornography is a public health hazard with statewide and national public health impacts leading to a broad spectrum of individual and societal harms.” H.R. 180 is supported by numerous pro-family groups, including Citizens for Community Values, Ohio Value Voters, Relationships Under Construction, and Family Research Council. The resolution is still pending in the House Health Committee.



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**The Eagle: quarterly newsletter of
Eagle Forum of Ohio**

370 E. Mohawk Dr., Malvern, Ohio 44644

Eagle Forum of Ohio is an independent state organization, separate from national Eagle Forum.

Chairman: Khadine Ritter (ritter@theisenbrock.com)

Vice-Chairman: Dennis Strickler

Treasurer: Barbara Strickler

Secretary: Kathy Sadler

Eagle Editor: Bob Lattimer (rlattimer@gmail.com)

Internet:

EagleForum.org

(Note: This is the national Eagle Forum website; there is no state website.)

To submit an article or news item, contact the Editor. To subscribe, send your check to the above address.

*Paper copy by first class mail — minimum donation \$15 per year. *E-mail version — minimum donation \$10 per year. Checks should be made out to Eagle Forum of Ohio. EFO is a 501(c)3 organization; contributions are fully tax-deductible.

Application for scholarship

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State and Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Did you receive an Eagle Forum scholarship in a previous year?

Yes _____ No _____

- Applicants must **submit a short essay** (300 words or less) explaining how their participation in the Summit will enable them to pursue the mission of Eagle Forum. To learn more about Eagle Forum and Phyllis Schlafly, visit www.EagleForum.org and www.PhyllisSchlafly.com.

- **Mail** completed form and essay to Eagle Forum of Ohio, 2075 Stonebridge Crossing, Stow, Ohio 44224, or e-mail to rplattimer@gmail.com.

- Scholarship recipients must attend a **reception** and give a **presentation** about their Summit experience this fall.

- There is no application deadline, but those who apply by **March 1**, and those who have not previously received an Eagle Forum scholarship, will be given preference. Scholarship recipients will be notified in early March.

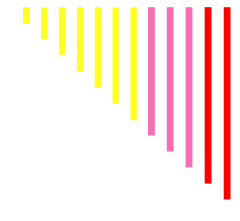


Phyllis Schlafly
A Lifetime
of Service



About Eagle Forum

- ♦ **Eagle Forum of Ohio** is an independent 501(c)3 organization dedicated to building a better educated, safer, stronger America based on traditional values.
- ♦ Eagle Forum of Ohio is affiliated with, but separate from, the national [Eagle Forum](#) organization founded by [Phyllis Schlafly](#) (1924-2016). It strives to enable conservative and pro-family citizens to participate in the process of self-government and public policy making. Eagle Forum of Ohio supports individual liberty, family integrity, public and private virtue, and private enterprise.



2020 Summer Conferences for Students

The Phyllis
Schlafly
Scholarship
Fund from
Eagle Forum
of Ohio

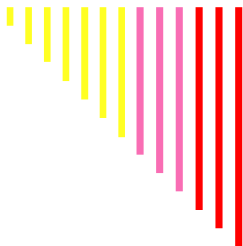


Summit Ministries Student Conferences

Ages 16 - 25

Twelve-day sessions
throughout the summer
from May - August.





Summit Ministries Conferences

♦ **Summit Ministries Student Worldview Conferences** are intensive 12-day retreats designed to teach students how to analyze the various ideas that are currently competing for their hearts and minds.

♦ For 57 years Summit Ministries in Manitou Springs, Colorado, has been teaching young adults how to champion a Biblical worldview and to strengthen their faith in this post-Christian culture.

♦ Summit Ministries was founded by David Noebel, author of *Understanding the Times*, an authoritative treatise on worldviews.

♦ The conferences are generally intended for Christian young people, ages 16-25, who are high school juniors/seniors or college students.



♦ **Conference cost.** The conference fee is **\$1,595** for registration by **March 31, 2020**. A **\$195** deposit is needed to reserve a conference location and date. If possible, we prefer that students register by March 31 to qualify for this reduced fee. Another reason for registering early: most sessions had a waiting list in 2019.

♦ The **fee** covers tuition, housing, meals, insurance, most outings, class photo, and a notebook containing lecture notes as well as related articles.

♦ **Eagle Forum scholarships.** Eagle Forum of Ohio offers **full scholarships** to a limited number of students who reside in Ohio or who attend school in the state. This includes the full program fee (\$1,595 if registered by March 31). After the scholarship is confirmed, **the student must register for the conference himself** on the Summit website and submit the registration deposit (\$195). The deposit will be reimbursed later as part of the scholarship at a reception/luncheon to be held next fall. See reverse side for the scholarship application and additional details.

♦ **Further information.** To learn more about Summit and to register, visit **www.summit.org/conferences**. The website describes in detail the speakers, topics, and activities.



♦ **Location and dates.** Conferences are held in two different venues:

Colorado (Manitou Springs — near Colorado Springs) May 17 - 30, May 31- June 13, June 14-27, July 5 -18, July 19 - August 1, August 2-15, August 16-29

Georgia (Lookout Mountain, Covenant College) June 21 - July 4

Students must arrange for their own transportation to the conference site.

♦ **Questions?** Contact Bob Lattimer by e-mail (rplattimer@gmail.com) or by phone or text (330-285-6409).

