



OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION COMMISSION

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Education, Public Institutions,  
and Local Government Committee

Chad A. Readler, Chair  
Edward L. Gilbert, Vice-chair

January 14, 2016

Ohio Statehouse  
Room 017

## **OCMC Education, Public Institutions, and Local Government Committee**

Chair        Mr. Chad Readler  
Vice-chair  Mr. Edward Gilbert  
              Mr. Roger Beckett  
              Ms. Paula Brooks  
              Sen. Bill Coley  
              Rep. Bob Cupp  
              Rep. Michael Curtin  
              Mr. Larry Macon  
              Sen. Tom Sawyer  
              Governor Bob Taft  
              Ms. Pierrette Talley

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**OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION COMMISSION**

**EDUCATION, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE**

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**THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 2016**

**9:30 A.M.**

**OHIO STATEHOUSE ROOM 017**

**AGENDA**

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Approval of Minutes
  - Meeting of October 8, 2015  
*[Draft Minutes – attached]*
- IV. Reports and Recommendations
  - None scheduled
- V. Presentations
  - “Structure and Operation of the State Board of Education”  
  
Tom Gunlock  
President  
State Board of Education

## VI. Committee Discussion

### ➤ Article VI, Section 4 – State Board of Education

The chair will lead discussion regarding the presentations by Mr. William Phillis and Mr. Tom Gunlock to assess the sense of the committee regarding possible recommendations for change to the constitutional provision on the state board of education.

*[Memorandum by Steven H. Steinglass titled “History of Article VI, Section 4 (State Board of Education),” dated January 7, 2016 – attached]*

*[Copy of State Education Governance Matrix from the National Association of State Boards of Education – attached]*

## VII. Next Steps

### ➤ The chair will lead discussion regarding the next steps the committee wishes to take in preparation for upcoming meetings.

*[Planning Worksheet – attached]*

## VIII. Old Business

## IX. New Business

## X. Public Comment

## XI. Adjourn



OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION COMMISSION

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**MINUTES OF THE  
EDUCATION, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE**

**FOR THE MEETING HELD  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015**

**Call to Order:**

Chair Chad Readler called the meeting of the Education, Public Institutions, and Local Government Committee to order at 9:40 a.m.

**Members Present:**

A quorum was present with Chair Readler, Vice-chair Gilbert, and committee members Beckett, Brooks, Coley, Cupp, Curtin, Sawyer, and Taft in attendance.

**Approval of Minutes:**

The minutes of the March 12, May 14, and July 9, 2015 meetings of the committee were approved.

**Reports and Recommendations:**

Chair Readler then recognized Shari L. O'Neill, counsel to the Commission, who provided the second reading of the reports and recommendations for Article VI, Section 1, and Article VI, Section 2.

*Article VI, Section 1 (Funds for Religious and Educational Purposes)*

Ms. O'Neill said that Article VI, Section 1, dealing with the funds deriving from the sale or other disposition of lands or other property granted or entrusted to the state for educational or religious purposes, dates back to Northwest Ordinance, and helped establish the importance of education to the state. She said the provision related to tracts of land in each township that were set aside for educational or religious purposes. Ms. O'Neill indicated that the current version of the section allows the General Assembly the discretion to use or dispose of funds deriving from these lands, with some lands still providing revenue to local school districts for educational

purposes. Ms. O'Neill said the report and recommendation concludes that the committee recommends that Article VI, Section 1 be retained in its current form.

Upon motion by Senator Tom Sawyer, with a second by Representative Bob Cupp, the committee then voted unanimously to issue the report and recommendation for Article VI, Section 1.

*Article VI, Section 2 (School Funds)*

The committee then turned its attention to the second reading of the report and recommendation for Article VI, Section 2. Ms. O'Neill indicated that this section requires the General Assembly to act to secure a "thorough and efficient" system of public education across the state, and that it was the first of many similar provisions to be placed in state constitutions nationwide. Ms. O'Neill noted that the report and recommendation indicates this historical background as well as outlining the litigation history surrounding the "thorough and efficient" requirement. She said the report and recommendation sets forth the committee's conclusion that the provision should be retained in its current form.

Upon motion by committee member Roger Beckett, which was seconded by committee member Edward Gilbert, the committee voted unanimously to issue the report and recommendation for Article VI, Section 2.

*Article VI, Section 3 (Public School System, Boards of Education)*

The committee then heard a first reading of a report and recommendation for Article VI, Section 3, dealing with local boards of education. Ms. O'Neill indicated that this section provides for the organization, administration, and control of the state's public schools, specifically allowing city school districts the ability to determine for themselves the number of members and organization of the district board of education. Ms. O'Neill stated that the report and recommendation describes the history of the provision as dating to the 1912 Constitutional Convention, as well as discussing the history of litigation surrounding the provision. Ms. O'Neill said the report and recommendation indicates the committee concludes that Article VI, Section 3 should be retained in its current form.

**Committee Discussion:**

Chair Readler then asked the committee for comments and discussion regarding the report and recommendation, first recognizing Governor Bob Taft. Gov. Taft said he would like to delay moving forward on the report and recommendation until there is resolution of litigation involving the Youngstown School District. He said one of the arguments in that litigation relates to whether Article VI, Section 3 was violated, thus, the outcome of that case could affect the committee's recommendation about the section.

Sen. Sawyer commented that there also is pending in the General Assembly a bill related to the topic, specifically House Bill 70, and that it would be his preference to hold off on moving forward with the report and recommendation for that reason.

Mr. Gilbert raised that he would like to see the report and recommendation include a mention of charter schools. Chair Readler added that he is aware of a recent Ohio Supreme Court case involving charter schools, which case might be included in the report and recommendation.

At the conclusion of this discussion, the committee agreed to postpone a second reading of the report and recommendation for Article VI, Section 3 until more information is available from these sources.

### **Presentation:**

#### *Article VI, Section 4 (State Board of Education)*

Chair Readler then turned the committee's attention to Article VI, Section 4, relating to the state board of education. After describing the section, Chair Readler recognized William L. Phillis, executive director of the Ohio Coalition for Equity and Adequacy of School Funding, who appeared before the committee to advocate for a return to an all-elected membership for the state board of education.

Mr. Phillis began by describing the history of the state superintendent of schools and the state board of education. He said that the superintendent role was created by constitutional provision in the 1912 Constitutional Convention, with the enabling legislation to be assigned to the governor's office. In 1953, voters passed a constitutional amendment establishing a state board of education and superintendent of public instruction to be appointed by the board, a measure that Mr. Phillis interpreted as indicating an intention to separate the state education agency from the governor's office. Mr. Phillis said after the amendment was adopted the legislature determined that one member of the board would be elected from each congressional district. Mr. Phillis continued by noting that, throughout the period from 1956 to 1991, the state board engaged only three state superintendents, and that there was a mutually cooperative relationship between the Ohio Department of Education and the local education community, a situation he said is not happening today.

Mr. Phillis continued that, in 1991, the governor took over the role of selecting the state superintendent, and began the process of trying to change the elected board to an appointed board. He said at that time it was argued that the state board had too many members, and legislation was enacted to reduce the membership of the board to 11 members, one for each group of three senate districts. Mr. Phillis said changes occurring as a result of the *DeRolph* litigation then created a hybrid board in which eight members were appointed, with 11 members being elected. Mr. Phillis said that this change resulted in several developments: a rapid turnover in state superintendents compared to previous years; the board and superintendent being unduly encumbered by partisan politics; and a strained relationship with local school districts. Mr. Phillis said that the culture of the Ohio Department of Education "seems to have changed from a public school district advocacy and support role to an adversarial role toward school districts."

Mr. Phillis then said he advocates for a state board of education that would consist of one elected member from each congressional district or some other district configuration; function without regard to partisan labels and politics; select a superintendent independent of the governor or

other state officials; demand that professional education staff members have appropriate qualifications; and demand total transparency and accountability of the superintendent and Ohio Department of Education staff.

Mr. Phillis then entertained questions from the committee.

Rep. Cupp asked, when the provision on the state board was adopted in 1953 delegating to the General Assembly the responsibility for the powers and duties of the board and superintendent, why the amendment was crafted so that the General Assembly made those decisions rather than specifying if it was going to be an elected board. Mr. Phillis answered that he understands that there was considerable opposition from some quarters to the concept of a state board of education, and that the reason may have been to dissipate some of the opposition to the amendment. Mr. Phillis said the amendment as currently written allows the General Assembly to do whatever it wants to, and that in some states the provision allows the state to put together an alternative department of education and leave the constitutional superintendent with nothing to do. He said his advocacy would be for a provision which would separate the superintendent's office from the governor's office and bring it under an independently-elected board. He said that would be in line with the intent of the amendment, and that, by analogy, local boards are not under the city council or mayor, except in Cleveland.

Representative Michael Curtin then referenced Mr. Phillis's recommendation that an elected state school board be based upon representatives from each congressional district. Rep. Curtin asked, with State Issue 1 on the ballot (creating an independent redistricting commission for state legislative districts) and likely to pass, whether it would make sense to change the recommendation to allow board membership to be based on state senate districts rather than on congressional districts. Mr. Phillis answered that he has no objection to Rep. Curtin's suggestion; he is not necessarily sold on using congressional districts. Rep. Curtin said he would be reluctant to embrace a proposal to elect by congressional districts until Ohio has districts that look rational. He said, assuming a favorable vote on State Issue 1, he would not be reluctant to support a proposal to have state board members to be elected from, say, three state senate districts. He said, that way, there is a grouping of several regions of Ohio that have similar interests. Mr. Phillis said the original recommendation was to use court of appeals districts (there were nine at the time), and that this is another grouping that might be considered.

Mr. Beckett suggested that it might be useful to connect the state board of education with the board of regents. He said, in the past, there was a much clearer separation between K-12 education and higher education, but that distinction is being reduced with high school students taking college courses and other similar activity. He said the board of regents is created by the legislature, not the constitution, and that, in many ways, this section of the constitution requires that this distinction remain. He asked whether Mr. Phillis thinks that the inclusion of this section of the constitution is doing anything to limit the ability of the state to create a more effective system that would comprise K-16, rather than just K-12. Mr. Phillis answered that, at one point in time, the state board had responsibilities to higher education. He said that up until the time of Governor Rhodes, the state board of education had responsibilities for technical schools and community colleges, which seemed to work very well. He said he would have favored the state

board assuming greater responsibilities, rather than creating the state board of regents, but that is just his opinion.

Rep. Cupp said he recalls that, in addition to every governor wanting to run the system, the elected board had its own difficulties in that they ran in congressional districts which became bigger and bigger, that candidates had to run on a nonpartisan ballot, and that nobody knew who they were. He said that if the public had a question or complaint they didn't go to the state board because they didn't know who that was. He said it was a question of accountability; if the districts are so big, the board members are unknown. He wondered how to ensure a system that has more accountability to the public. Mr. Phillis commented that members of the public often don't know the public officials who represent them, but that in the past, when he was a local school superintendent assisting with putting together state vocational school plan, the board members were visible. He said he doesn't have an answer, but he thinks the problem applies overall, and that people aren't necessarily engaged in political activity unless there is some tough problem they have personally. He said he would advocate for a larger board rather than a smaller one.

Rep. Cupp followed up by stating that people do know there are state legislators even if they don't know who they are. He said there is an accountability issue here. He said the court of appeals districts plan may work, but a problem is that the Third Appellate District has 17 counties, and is a geographically large area. He said the one-man-one-vote rule doesn't apply to appellate judicial districts, but may apply to board members.

Sen. Sawyer commented that he is never introduced as a former member of the state board of education. He noted that, when he is asked about the offices that he has run for, he says that was the hardest one, for the reason that the district is so big, and the position is so little known. He said he ran for it when he had just come out of Congress, so everyone knew him, he was able to raise a good deal of money, and he knew how to campaign. He said in his state board district everyone knew who the board member was for a brief period of time, but he left because he went to the state senate when a new district opened up. He said he agrees that a larger state board makes for smaller districts and a greater attachment to the districts and the constituents.

Committee member Paula Brooks stated that whether the state board is elected or appointed, she is having a hard time grasping why that is the fundamental issue. She said she has not met a state school board member as a county commissioner. She said regardless of whether a board is elected or appointed, she doesn't see the progress in getting children what they need to participate in a demanding world economy. She said she doesn't understand the gist of what he is recommending and why elected officials would be better than appointed officials.

Mr. Phillis said his perspective is from half century of work in public education. He said having worked in a state agency, observing the operation of an elected board versus a hybrid board, his conclusion is that education needs to be operated by people who are solely or primarily interested in education.

Ms. Brooks continued that she is afraid that, in politics, people who are getting elected are looking to the next office. She said she thinks the board needs people who are intelligent and understand developmental assets. She said she doesn't see eye to eye with him on this.

Mr. Phillis said he believes that the elective process works when it comes to mayors, city councils, and commissioners, and it should work when it comes to education. He said boards should be independent of partisan politics and bickering. He said, after observing the two ways the board has operated, a board needs to be independent of politics to the extent possible. Mr. Phillis recalled the comments from a board member from Dayton who, after serving a couple of terms, was defeated. Mr. Phillis said that person felt that although he lost the race, he was grateful for the chance to serve because of his interest in public education, and that he recognized he never would have been appointed to the job because he lacked the political connections that would have facilitated an appointment.

Gov. Taft commented that Minnesota and Wisconsin have no state board of education, wondering if Ohio really needs a state board at all. He said the governor and the legislature spend a lot of time and effort on education. He said the state board is not a policy-making body; rather, the policy is made in General Assembly by committees on education in conjunction with the governor. He wondered what the state board adds to this process. Mr. Phillis said it has been noted that the board was created to take the heat off of governors and legislators when unpopular decisions must be made, such as consolidating school districts or implementing controversial statewide initiatives in education. He said, as a result, the governor and the legislature may value having a state agency to handle such issues.

Mr. Phillis continued that it seems to him that state officials would want a state agency to provide leadership and coordinate education efforts, providing leadership for education. He commented that the state superintendent used to bring all the local superintendents to Columbus annually to rally for education, and to create some understanding about state policy. But, he said, one governor instructed the state superintendent to keep them out of Columbus. He said "we have lost that relationship between state board and community by having this appointment process."

Gov. Taft said he is a strong believer in local boards and local control, there is accountability between local boards and local legislators; they really know each other, which is a strong channel of communication, with much accountability. He said members of the state board do not have a strong platform to influence state policy because they don't have a strong presence. Mr. Phillis said he disagrees with that statement.

Rep. Cupp said an all-elected or hybrid board is not working well, noting that "we clearly have something that isn't working properly now." He said one of the values of separating the state board from the executive branch is that there is greater continuity in education policy instead of a philosophical swing every few years. He said there have been about four different swings over about 10 years, resulting in so many changes that teachers and administrators aren't sure what they are supposed to do. He asked whether continuity is a virtue of an elected board.

Mr. Phillis said history shows that there were only three superintendents from the 1950s to the 1990s, versus a revolving door now. He said, with all due respect to legislators' and governor's roles in education, the state board can provide some necessary continuity and consistency. He said what we have now is an untenable flow of different policies and rules that prevent local superintendents and boards from operating with effectiveness and efficiency. He said the local perspective on changes to testing or teacher evaluation procedures can be that someone is setting a stage to cause public school districts to fail. He said a strong state board can be a help to the rest of state government as well as to the local communities, and can be a buffer.

Sen. Sawyer said it is a role provided by both the state board and the Department of Education. He added this role is also played by the board of regents for higher education. He said he liked the use of the word "buffer" for this role, and that such a board tempers and sustains continuity and maintains consistency over time. He said the board provides policy leaders in the legislative and executive branch with a touchstone. He noted that the buffer role is critically important. Because of this, he said he prefers a larger number of board members from smaller districts.

Chair Readler commented that the constitution is fairly limited, indicating the first question before the committee would be to determine what is the point of having the state board. He added that there is an established part of education that survives from election to election. He said taking politics out of education is a noble, possibly unachievable goal, but adding another body to a host of political players, adds to politicization rather than removes it.

Mr. Phillis said the decision to have a state board was a good idea, but a superintendent attached to the governor's office means every time the governor changes there is a new superintendent. He said education policy needs to have an opportunity to work, or for people to determine that it doesn't work, so a state board of education that is independent of the rest of the political process provides some continuity, and an aura of professionalism. He said the nature of professionals under the governor's office is different than those in the buffer zone. He said the nature of the type of person that comes to the Department of Education is different when the governor is in control of those appointments.

Chair Readler characterized Mr. Phillis' position as being that Ohio needs a state board to protect it from the governor and the legislature. He said he is not clear on these different roles, and removing the state board would mean more local control.

Mr. Phillis said jumping from one policy to the next creates some issues, emphasizing the need for continuity.

Chair Readler then thanked Mr. Phillis, commenting that this discussion kicked off a lot of ideas for the committee to work on. He said the committee will continue to discuss the topic at its next meeting, and asked committee members if, in addition to hearing from current or past state school board members, they had suggestions for other speakers.

**Next Steps:**

Mr. Beckett said he is interested in not losing this connection with higher education, and would like to hear from someone from the state board of regents, or from another state that has a different system (K-16).

Sen. Sawyer mentioned John Carey, chancellor of the Ohio Department of Education, who he said has been through the whole spectrum of this topic. Sen. Sawyer commented that the state doesn't effectively have a board of regents, but rather has a "department of higher education" that is being bureaucratized.

Ms. Brooks said Linda Stern Kass is someone who is a champion of early learning.

Rep. Cupp said the committee could rely on representatives from national organizations such as the Education Commission of the States, the National Conference of State Legislatures, or the Council of State Governments, who might give an overview of what other states are doing.

**Adjournment:**

With no further business to come before the committee, the meeting adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

**Approval:**

The minutes of the October 8, 2015 meeting of the Education, Public Institutions, and Local Government Committee were approved at the January 14, 2016 meeting of the committee.

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Chad A. Readler, Chair

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Edward L. Gilbert, Vice-chair



## OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION COMMISSION

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### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Chair Chad Readler, Vice-chair Ed Gilbert and  
Members of the Education, Public Institutions, and Local  
Government Committee

**CC:** Steven C. Hollon, Executive Director

**FROM:** Steven H. Steinglass, Senior Policy Advisor

**DATE:** January 7, 2016

**RE:** The History of Article VI, Section 4 (State Board of Education)

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This memorandum addresses the history of the constitutional provision concerning the state board of education.

Article VI, Section 4, which was adopted in 1912 and amended in 1953, currently provides:

There shall be a state board of education which shall be selected in such manner and for such terms as shall be provided by law. There shall be a superintendent of public instruction, who shall be appointed by the state board of education. The respective powers and duties of the board and of the superintendent shall be prescribed by law.

As described below, this provision has its origins in efforts beginning early in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century to expand the role of the state in education.

### **History of Effort to Create State Control over the Common School System**

In the 1970s, the Ohio Constitutional Revision Commission (“1970s Commission”) described the administration of schools in the state in the early 1800s.

Control of schools was local and fragmented until 1838, when the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools was created. In that year, the creation of township and county superintendents and sub-districts gave a degree of

organization and leadership to the school system. The office of superintendent, which involved primarily clerical duties, was abolished in 1840 and for the next 14 years the duties of school administration were given to the Secretary of State.<sup>1</sup>

### *1851 Constitutional Convention*

Supporters of Ohio common schools were active at the 1850-51 Constitutional Convention. The key amendment adopted as a result of their efforts was Article VI, Section 2, requiring the General Assembly to “make provision \* \* \* [to] secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State.”

The delegates also sought to establish state responsibility for the system of common schools by creating the constitutional position of state superintendent of common schools. The advantages of having a state superintendent were seen as promoting the efficiency and uniformity that the superintendent would bring to the workings of the whole system. Opponents argued against such a mandate, pointing to its expense and to the fact that the General Assembly could create such an office by legislation. Ultimately, the delegates rejected the proposal to provide a constitutional provision for the creation of this position, and left the issue to the General Assembly.<sup>2</sup>

### *1912 Constitutional Convention*

Those supporting a greater role for the state concerning the common schools raised these issues at the Constitutional Convention of 1912, when the delegates proposed 42 amendments to the Ohio Constitution, of which the voters approved 34.

Article VI, Section 3 created, for the first time for Ohio, a statewide constitutional framework for school governance by mandating laws that would organize, administer, and control a statewide public school system while allowing city school districts the power to organize their own school boards. The voters approved it by a vote of 298,460 to 213,337.

Article VI, Section 4 created the position of state superintendent of public instruction to replace the legislatively-created state commissioner of common schools. The amendment, which was narrowly approved by a vote of 256,615 to 251,946, provided as follows:

A superintendent of public instruction to replace the state commissioner of common schools, shall be included as one of the officers of the executive department to be appointed by the governor, for the term of four years, with the powers and duties now exercised by the state commissioner of common schools until otherwise provided by law, and with such other powers as may be provided by law.

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<sup>1</sup> Ohio Constitutional Revision Commission (1970-77), *Recommendations for Amendments to the Constitution*, Final Report, 53 (June 30, 1977).

<sup>2</sup> For a discussion of these issues, see Molly O'Brien & Amanda Woodrum, *The Constitutional Common School*, 51 *Clev. St. L. Rev.* 581, 623-24 (2004).



### *Post-1912 History*

In its 1970s review of Article VI, the Ohio Constitutional Revision Commission described the post-1912 history of the state role in education.

In 1913, the State School Survey Commission was formed at the Governor's request to study state schools. The survey resulted in the passage of the New Rural School Code in 1914, which established a system of 88 county superintendents elected by county boards of education, with powers and duties provided by law. Certification requirements were increased, and the county board was given power to consolidate school districts and to divide the county district into supervision districts for the purpose of improving instruction. The effect was a clearer network of responsibility and feedback for the superintendent than the previous maze of locally controlled units. In 1917, a State Board of Education was created in accordance with an act of Congress providing federal aid for vocational education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was named head of the Department of Education several years later, and the authority of the department to administer state aid was of vital importance during the economic depression in the 1930's. The State Department of Education, formally created in 1921, was authorized by the code to recommend standards for primary and secondary education to the superintendent, as well as standards for teacher certification through professional schools and colleges.

\* \* \*

In 1953, a School Survey Commission made a comprehensive study of the state's educational system, and recommended a complete overhaul of the foundation program to provide a "competent teacher for every 30 pupils, in both elementary and high schools." The Commission recommended that there be an elected State Board of Education composed of citizens having staggered terms of six years. The creation of a constitutionally authorized State Board of Education had been proposed, unsuccessfully, periodically between 1850 and 1939.<sup>3</sup>

Nonetheless, no proposed amendments to Article VI were presented to the voters prior to 1953 by either the General Assembly or the initiative.

### *1953 Amendment*

In 1953, the legislature proposed an amendment to Section 4 of Article VI, and later that year the voters approved the proposal by a vote of 913,134 to 693,624. The amendment provides:

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<sup>3</sup> Ohio Constitutional Revision Commission (1970-77), Recommendations for Amendments to the Constitution, Final Report, 55 (June 30, 1977).



There shall be a state board of education which shall be selected in such manner and for such terms as shall be provided by law. There shall be a superintendent of public instruction who shall be appointed by the state board of education. The respective powers and duties of the board and of the superintendent shall be prescribed by law.

### *Legislative Developments*

The powers and duty of the board and the superintendent are not contained in the Ohio Constitution but are prescribed in R.C. Chapter 3301. In 1955, the General Assembly adopted legislation providing that the State Board of Education consist of one member elected from each of the state's Congressional districts.

In the early 1990s, this issue became controversial as Ohio Governor George Voinovich sought legislation that would have established a board exclusively appointed by the governor. The General Assembly rejected this proposal, but it created a hybrid 19-member board with eight members appointed by the governor and the remaining members elected from 11 compact and contiguous state Senate districts. *See* R.C. 3301.01(A) and (B).

### *Ohio Constitutional Revision Commission*

In the 1970s, the Ohio Constitutional Revision Commission fully reviewed Article VI, but made no recommendation concerning Article VI, Section 4, or any other provision in the education article.



## STATE EDUCATION GOVERNANCE MATRIX

Compiled by the National Association of State Boards of Education

(Updated January 2015)

STATE	METHOD OF SELECTION OF STATE BOARD MEMBERS	NUMBER OF VOTING MEMBERS	LENGTH OF TERM	STATE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN STATUTE OR CONSTITUTION	SELECTION OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER	SELECTION OF STATE BOARD CHAIR/PRESIDENT	AUTHORITY FOR TEACHER LICENSURE	AUTHORITY FOR STANDARDS ADOPTION	SPECIAL NOTES
Alabama	Partisan Ballot	8 plus Gov.	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Governor is President of Board	SBE	SBE	SBE oversees community colleges
Alaska	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by legislature	7	5	Statute	Appt. by SBE, with approval by Gov.	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	: Board appoints one student advisor, and one military advisor is appt. by Alaska Adj. Gen. of the Army; these members vote, but their votes are advisory; : CSSO must have 5 yrs. experience in education, 3 in administration
Arizona	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by Senate	11, including CSSO	4	Constitution	Partisan Ballot	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	: Sits as Vo-Tech board : Requires four lay members : Two members added in 2005: one lay member, one charter school administrator
Arkansas	Appt. by Gov.	9	7	Statute	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	: CSSO serves at the pleasure of the Governor : CSSO must have 10 yrs. teaching experience, including 5 in administration or supervision, and hold state teacher=s certificate
California	Appt. by Gov.	11, including student	4	Constitution	Nonpartisan Ballot	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	SBE	Voting student member (with 1-year term) who has full participation rights
Colorado	Partisan Ballot	7	6 (limited to 2 terms)	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	When a vacancy occurs, a new SBE member is appointed by a partisan vacancy committee to fill the remainder of the term.

SBE = state board of education  
 CSSO = chief state school officer (e.g. commissioner, superintendent)  
 Appt. = appointed

STATE	METHOD OF SELECTION OF STATE BOARD MEMBERS	NUMBER OF VOTING MEMBERS	LENGTH OF TERM	STATE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN STATUTE OR CONSTITUTION	SELECTION OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER	SELECTION OF STATE BOARD CHAIR/ PRESIDENT	AUTHORITY FOR TEACHER LICENSURE	AUTHORITY FOR STANDARDS ADOPTION	SPECIAL NOTES
<b>Connecticut</b>	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by House and Senate	11	4 (2 non-voting students serve 1- year terms)	Statute	Recommendation by SBE to Gov.	Appt. by Gov.	SBE	SBE	: The Commissioner of Higher Education serves as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the board; : Two members must have vo-tech or manufacturing experience
<b>Delaware</b>	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by Senate	7	6	Statute	Appt. by Gov.	Appt. by and serves at the pleasure of the Gov.	Independent board, but its regulatory actions require approval by SBE	SBE	: 2 SBE members must have local board experience; : Must be a resident for 5 years in order to sit on board
<b>Florida</b>	Appt. by Gov.	7	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	: Commissioner of Ed. serves on Board of Governors for the state university system; : SBE oversees community colleges
<b>Georgia</b>	Appt. by Gov.	13	7	Constitution	Partisan Ballot	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	SBE	SBE members must be
<b>Hawaii</b>	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by Senate	9	7	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	SBE	: Board changed from elected to appointed in 2011; : Nonvoting student and military rep.
<b>Idaho</b>	7 Appt. by Gov.; CSSO also serves on SBE	8	5	Constitution	Partisan Ballot	Appt. by and serves at the pleasure of the SBE	SBE	SBE	: SBE is also Board of Regents for Univ. of Idaho and governs all state higher ed. institutions : SBE oversees community colleges

STATE	METHOD OF SELECTION OF STATE BOARD MEMBERS	NUMBER OF VOTING MEMBERS	LENGTH OF TERM	STATE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN STATUTE OR CONSTITUTION	SELECTION OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER	SELECTION OF STATE BOARD CHAIR/ PRESIDENT	AUTHORITY FOR TEACHER LICENSURE	AUTHORITY FOR STANDARDS ADOPTION	SPECIAL NOTES
Illinois	Appt. by Gov.	9	4 (limited to 2 terms)	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Appt. by Gov.	SBE	SBE	Requirements for regional and political balance on board
Indiana	10 members appt. by Gov., plus elected State Superintendent	11	4	Statute	Partisan Ballot	State Supt. serves as chair	Licensing authority is now with Dept. of Ed., with advisory licensing board	SBE	: 4 members must be educators : Political balance is required : \$2,000 per year for state board members
Iowa	Appt. by Gov.	9	6	Statute	Appt. by Gov.	Elected by SBE members (2-year term)	Independent board	SBE	: One nonvoting student member; : SBE oversees community colleges
Kansas	Partisan Ballot	10	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members (2-year term)	SBE	SBE	
Kentucky	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by Senate	11	4	Statute	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	SBE	: President of Council on Postsecondary Ed. is nonvoting ex officio member; : Board members must be resident for 3 years, at least 30 years old, and hold a 2-year Associate degree; : Governor appoints Secretary of Education
Louisiana	8 elected by nonpartisan ballot; 3 appt. by Gov.	11	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	
Maine	Appt. by Gov.	9	5	Statute	Appt. by Gov.	Elected by SBE members	SBE	CSSO & SBE	Two non-voting student members added in 2008

STATE	METHOD OF SELECTION OF STATE BOARD MEMBERS	NUMBER OF VOTING MEMBERS	LENGTH OF TERM	STATE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN STATUTE OR CONSTITUTION	SELECTION OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER	SELECTION OF STATE BOARD CHAIR/ PRESIDENT	AUTHORITY FOR TEACHER LICENSURE	AUTHORITY FOR STANDARDS ADOPTION	SPECIAL NOTES
<b>Maryland</b>	Appt. by Gov.	12 incl. student member	4 (term limit of 2 4-year terms)	Statute	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	Shared responsibility between SBE and separate licensure board	SBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Voting student member, which is a one-year appointment by the Gov.</li> <li>: CSSO must have 7 yrs. teaching experience and administration experience</li> </ul>
<b>Massachusetts</b>	6 appt. by Gov.; 4 voting ex officio members, 1 student	11 incl. student member	5	Statute	Appt. by SBE	Appt. by Gov.	SBE	SBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Legislation in 2008 created a Secretary of Education to coordinate the work of the K-12, early childhood, and higher education boards;</li> <li>: The legislation also added two members to the K-12 board, as well as the Secretary of Education</li> </ul>
<b>Michigan</b>	Partisan ballot	8	8	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Gov. is ex officio member of the board;</li> <li>: State teacher of the year is a nonvoting advisor to the board;</li> <li>: SBE oversees community colleges</li> </ul>
<b>Minnesota</b>	None			None	Appt. by Gov.		Independent board	CSSO	State Board existed by statute, but was abolished by legislature as of Dec. 31, 1999
<b>Mississippi</b>	5 appt. by Gov. 4 appt. by Leg.	9	9	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Lt. Gov. and speaker of the house each appoint 2 members;</li> <li>: CSSO must have 5 yrs. administrative experience</li> </ul>
<b>Missouri</b>	Appt. by Gov. with consent of Senate	8	8	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	Authority over university and other community college system teacher education programs

STATE	METHOD OF SELECTION OF STATE BOARD MEMBERS	NUMBER OF VOTING MEMBERS	LENGTH OF TERM	STATE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN STATUTE OR CONSTITUTION	SELECTION OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER	SELECTION OF STATE BOARD CHAIR/ PRESIDENT	AUTHORITY FOR TEACHER LICENSURE	AUTHORITY FOR STANDARDS ADOPTION	SPECIAL NOTES
Montana	Appt. by Gov.	7	7	Constitution	Partisan ballot	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	: Nonvoting student member has 2-year term; : Gov., commissioner of higher ed., and state supt. are nonvoting ex officio members of SBE; : K-12 Board of Public Ed. and Board of Regents meet together as "State Board of Education"
Nebraska	Nonpartisan Ballot	8	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	Teachers, state officials or candidates, and nonresidents are not eligible for board membership
Nevada	4 elected 3 appointed by Gov.	7	4	Statute	Appt. by Gov. from 3 nominees provided by SBE	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	SBE	: Nonvoting student member : 2011 law reconstituted SBE into mix of elected and appointed members
New Hampshire	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by Executive Council	7	4	Statute	Appt. by Gov. after consulting SBE, confirmed by Council	Named by Gov. for 1-year term	SBE	SBE	Gov. and Executive Council appoint SBE
New Jersey	Appt. by Gov.	13	6	Statute	Appt. by Gov.	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	: 3 members of SBE must be women : Resident for 5 yrs. to sit on board
New Mexico	None			None	Appt. by Gov		Independent board	Department of Education	2003 Constitutional amendment reconstituted SBE as the Public Education Commission (PEC), which is advisory to the Secretary of Ed. The PEC is the authorizer of all charter schools in the state.

STATE	METHOD OF SELECTION OF STATE BOARD MEMBERS	NUMBER OF VOTING MEMBERS	LENGTH OF TERM	STATE BOARD ESTABLISHED IN STATUTE OR CONSTITUTION	SELECTION OF CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICER	SELECTION OF STATE BOARD CHAIR/ PRESIDENT	AUTHORITY FOR TEACHER LICENSURE	AUTHORITY FOR STANDARDS ADOPTION	SPECIAL NOTES
<b>New York</b>	Appt. by Legislature	16	5	Constitution and Statute	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	Responsible for higher education, cultural institutions, special education./vocational rehabilitation, and licensed professions
<b>North Carolina</b>	11 appt. by Gov., approved by joint session of House and Senate; 2 voting ex officio members: State Treasurer and Lt. Gov.	13	8	Constitution	Partisan Ballot	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	7 nonvoting advisors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 students</li> <li>• 2 Teachers of the Year</li> <li>• 1 Principal of the Year</li> <li>• 1 local superintendent</li> <li>• 1 local board member</li> </ul>
<b>North Dakota</b>	6 Appt. by Gov. plus CSSO.	7	6	Statute	Nonpartisan Ballot	Elected by SBE	Independent board	CSSO	
<b>Ohio</b>	11 elected by Nonpartisan Ballot; 8 appt. by Gov	19	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members (2-year term)	SBE	SBE	Separate board for higher education; 2 ex officio members (nonvoting)
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Appt. by Gov.	7	4, serve at pleasure of gov.	Constitution	Partisan Ballot	State Supt. serves as chair	SBE	SBE	2 SBE members are ex officio voting members of the State Board of Career and Technology Education
<b>Oregon</b>	Appt. by Gov.	7	4 (2 term limit)	Statute	Appt. by Education Investment Board	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	SBE	2011 law created the Oregon Education Investment Board, a P-20 coordinating body with gov. serving as chair; currently 1 SBE member also serves on the Education Investment Board
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by Senate	21	6	Statute	Appt. by Gov.	Appt. by Gov.	SBE	SBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Statutory responsibility for post-secondary education;</li> <li>: In 2008, four nonvoting students were added (2 for K-12, 2 for higher ed), who serve first year as member-elect, second year as member</li> </ul>
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by	11	3 (limited)	Statute	Appt. by SBE	Appt. by Gov. (Gov. also	SBE	SBE	New for 2013: A state law combined the boards for K-12 and higher education

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	Senate		to two 3-year terms)			appoints vice-chair)			into one board appointed by the governor
<b>South Carolina</b>	Appt. by Legislature	17	4	Constitution	Partisan Ballot	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	Legislative delegations elect 16 SBE members, Gov. appoints 1 SBE member
<b>South Dakota</b>	Appt. by Gov.	9	4	Statute	Appt. by Gov.	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	SBE has jurisdiction over state's four technical institutes
<b>Tennessee</b>	Appt. by Gov., confirmed by General Assembly	10, incl. student member	5	Statute	Appt. by Gov.	Elected by SBE members (4-year term)	SBE	SBE	: Voting student member (1-yr. term); : Board selects Executive Director; : Serves as State Board for Vocational Education
<b>Texas</b>	Partisan Ballot	15	4	Constitution	Appt. by Gov.	Appt. by Gov. (2-year term)	Independent board	SBE	
<b>Utah</b>	Nonpartisan Ballot	15	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	SBE has six nonvoting members: two representing the State Board of Regents and one each representing the Coalition of Minorities Advisory Committee, the Utah School Boards Association, the state Charter School Board, and Utah College of Applied Technology
<b>Vermont</b>	Appt by Gov. and approved by the Senate	9, incl. student member	6 (limited to 1 term)	Statute	Appt. by Gov. from 3 nominees provided by SBE (as of January 2013)	Elected by SBE members (2-year term)	Independent board	SBE	2nd student member is nonvoting, a junior who moves to the voting position the next year.
<b>Virginia</b>	Appt. by Gov.	9	4	Constitution	Appt. by Gov.	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	
<b>Washington</b>	5 elected by local school board members; 7 appt. by Gov. and confirmed by Senate; 1 elected by private schools; State Supt.	14 limited to 2 terms (CSSO excepted); 2 nonvoting students	4 (students serve 2 years, starting as junior)	Statute	Nonpartisan Ballot	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	CSSO	: Legislation passed in 2005 reconstituted board for 2006; : Private school rep. and CSSO have full voting rights; : For school board representatives, 3 are from western part of state, and 2 from eastern part

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West Virginia	Appt. by Gov. and approved by Senate	9	9	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members	SBE	SBE	: Three nonvoting ex officio members: CSSO, chancellor of higher education, and chancellor of community and technical college education; : No more than 5 SBE members can be from same political party
Wisconsin	None			None	Nonpartisan Ballot		CSSO, advised by a Professional Standards Council	CSSO	
Wyoming	Appt. by Gov.	11	6 (limited to 1 term)	Statute	Partisan Ballot	Elected by SBE members	Independent board	SBE	: Meets quarterly; : Reviews all school accreditation compliance for approval or disapproval
District of Columbia	Nonpartisan ballot	9	4	Statute	Chancellor and CSSO are appt. by mayor	Elected by voters at-large		SBE	: Board, previously both state and local, reconfigured solely as state board of education in 2007; : 2 nonvoting student members
Guam	6 elected at-large; 3 appointed by Gov., 1 voting student	10 (including student)	3 years for appointed, 2 for elected	Statute	Appt by SBE	Elected by SBE members			One each of the 3 appointed members must represent business, parents of students, and retired teachers or school administrators
Northern Marianas	Elected	5	4	Constitution	Appt. by SBE	Elected by SBE members			3 nonvoting members (including 1 student, 1 teacher, and 1 private school representative) are appointed by the Governor

Compiled by the National Association of State Boards of Education, updated January 2015 by Jared Costanzo.

We are aware that there are often changes to state governance structures. Please help keep policymakers and the education community informed: when changes occur in your state, contact Francis Eberle at [FrancisE@NASBE.org](mailto:FrancisE@NASBE.org)

## Education, Public Institutions, and Local Government Committee

### Planning Worksheet (Through December 2015 Meetings)

#### Article VI - Education

##### Sec. 1 – Funds for religious and educational purposes (1851, am. 1968)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved
<b>Completed</b>	<b>5.14.15</b>	<b>10.8.15</b>	<b>10.8.15</b>	<b>10.8.15</b>	<b>11.12.15</b>	<b>12.10.15</b>	<b>12.10.15</b>

##### Sec. 2 – School funds (1851)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved
<b>Completed</b>	<b>5.14.15</b>	<b>10.8.15</b>	<b>10.8.15</b>	<b>10.08.15</b>	<b>11.12.15</b>	<b>12.10.15</b>	<b>12.10.15</b>

##### Sec. 3 – Public school system, boards of education (1912)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved
<b>Completed</b>	<b>10.8.15</b>						

##### Sec. 4 – State board of education (1912, am. 1953)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 5 – Loans for higher education (1965)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 6 – Tuition credits program (1994)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

## Article VII - Public Institutions

Sec. 1 – Insane, blind, and deaf and dumb (1851)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 2 – Directors of penitentiary, trustees of benevolent and other state institutions; how appointed (1851)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 3 – Vacancies, in directorships of state institutions (1851)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

## Article X - County and Township Organization

### Sec. 1 – Organization and government of counties; county home rule; submission (1933)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 2 – Township officers; election; power (1933)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 3 – County charters; approval by voters (1933, am. 1957)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 4 – County charter commission; election, etc. (1933, am. 1978)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

## Article XV - Miscellaneous

### Sec. 1 – Seat of government (1851)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 3 – Receipts and expenditures; publication of state financial statements (1851)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 4 – Officers to be qualified electors (1851, am. 1913, 1953)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 6 – Lotteries, charitable bingo, casino gaming (1851, am. 1973, 1975, 1987, 2009, 2010)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 7 – Oath of officers (1851)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 10 – Civil service (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 11 – Marriage (2004)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

## Article XVIII - Municipal Corporations

### Sec. 1 – Classification of cities and villages (1912)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 2 – General laws for incorporation and government of municipalities; additional laws; referendum (1912)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 3 – Municipal powers of local self-government (1912)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

### Sec. 4 – Acquisition of public utility; contract for service; condemnation (1912)

Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 5 – Referendum on acquiring or operating municipal utility (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 6 – Sale of surplus product of municipal utility (1912, am. 1959)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 7 – Home rule; municipal charter (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 8 – Submission and adoption of proposed charter; referendum (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 9 – Amendments to charter; referendum (1912, am. 1970)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 10 – Appropriation in excess of public use (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 11 – Assessments for cost of appropriating property (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 12 – Bonds for public utilities (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 13 – Taxation, debts, reports, and accounts (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

Sec. 14 Municipal elections (1912)							
Draft Status	Committee 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	Committee 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	Committee Approval	CC Approval	OCMC 1 <sup>st</sup> Pres.	OCMC 2 <sup>nd</sup> Pres.	OCMC Approved

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## OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL MODERNIZATION COMMISSION

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### 2016 Meeting Dates

February 11

March 10

April 14

May 12

June 9

July 14

August 11

September 8

October 13

November 10

December 8